CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28663—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th Feb.
†	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th "
B.L.	ROME	5500	1000	A. H. Daniel	27th "
†	SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.L.	KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	19th "
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	16th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheli	14th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	1972	1000	E. Stewart	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th "
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class,
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,300	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd Feb.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to
O von HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 10, 1892.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

*Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.
† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.
For further particulars, apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 13th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on the 17th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buareh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

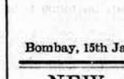
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3541	G. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	12th Feb. 1892.

THIS STEAMER is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Greatly reduced Fares.
For further Particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

UNEQUALLED for clean and effective shooting.
Per Tin, Rs. 2-8.
N. B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 Per Cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., LD,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GYMKHANERY.

POLO.

	Rs.	a.
Polo Balls, best Bamboo Roots, doz	5	0
" Canes of selected Bamboos, doz	7	0
" Heads of the hardest wood, each	0	12

GOLF.

Balls, Nos. 26, 26½, 27, 27½ and 28, doz	9	0
Play Clubs or Drivers	4	4
Spoons, long, middle and short, each	4	4
Irons, lofting or pitching, each	5	0
Putters, each	4	4
Niblicks, Cleeks and Brassy Spoons	5	0
Mastric Iron	5	0
Golf Club Bags, Brown Canvas, with leather bottom and binding	10	8
Do. do. with pockets for balls	11	8

BOXING.

Boxing Gloves, with Leather or Buckskin, stuffed with finest curled horse hair, pair	9	8
Champion Boxing Gloves, the most perfect ever invented, pair	13	8
Dumb Bells, Weight from 12lbs. to 28lbs., per lb. annas 5, or per pair from Rs. 3-12 to	8	12

CROQUET.

Boxwood Mallets and Balls, in case complete	40	0

FENCING.

Best Ash Sticks, pair	0	12
Wicker Hand Guards, pair	1	0

IMPORTERS OF GYMNASIUM, IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR GAMES, LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, FIVES, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE, &c., &c.

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in Exchange, our Prices are increased by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th ult.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., POONA: Temple House Camp and Bhoodwar Peth City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

LAWN-TENNIS.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's	each	6	4	7	4
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain strung	"	9	0	10	0
Do. do. Plain double strung	"	11	0	12	8
Do. do. Cork-handled	"	10	0	11	4
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	"	11	0	12	8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	"	11	8	13	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	"	11	0	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash	"	12	8	14	0
Do. Ayres' Champion	"	12	0	14	0

BALLS.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL is the outcome of many experiments which have been made for the purpose of obtaining a Ball that would better resist the action of the Indian climate than any of those in general use. Made by a special process of manufacture, the "Club" is offered as a REALLY SPLENDID TENNIS BALL, guaranteed to retain its elasticity for a long period, and remaining unaffected by climatic influences.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Perfect Seamless	each	12	0	13	8
BALLS, Ayres' Best, Flannel covered	"	10	8	11	12
NETS, strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club	"	12	0	13	0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws	"	8	0	9	0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India Rubber Soles	per pair	12	0	13	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, etc., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	per set	44	0	49	0

GOLF KIT.

BALLS, Eclipse, V. A. I. Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28	per doz.	9	0	10	0
BRASSY SPOONS, Cleeks, Irons (lofting or pitching)	each	5	0	5	12
NIBLECKS Iron, Niblecks Brass					
PLAY CLUB OR DRIVER, Putters Spoons, Long, Short, Middle	"	4	4	4	12

N.B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 Per Cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE BEST DRAWING PENCIL MANUFACTURED, Rs. 3 PER DOZEN.

"KOH-I-NOOR"

COMPRESSED LEAD DRAWING PENCIL.

MADE BY L. & C. HARDTMUTH, AT VIENNA,

SUPPLIED IN 12 DEGREES: 6H, 4H, 3H, 2H, H, F, HB, B, 2B, 3B, 4B, 6B. ARE THE BEST DRAWING PENCILS EVER MADE.

HARDTMUTH'S PENCILS HAVE OBTAINED 1ST CLASS PRIZE MEDALS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, VIENNA, 1873, AND GREAT GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Yellow Polished, Stamped in Gold one side—
"BRITISH GRAPHITE DRAWING PENCIL, COMPRESSED LEAD;"
And on other side—
"KOH-I-NOOR, MADE BY L. & C. HARDTMUTH, AT VIENNA."

By a New Process of Manufacture the Graphite assumes a highly compressed form, which secures for it remarkable lasting qualities, the Pencil point remaining sharp for a surprisingly long time. For the draughtsman and others, where the preservation of a fine point is of importance, the Koh-i-Noor Pencils will be found invaluable.

MADE IN 12 DEGREES:
H HHHHH, HHHH, HHH, HH, H, F, HB, B, BB, BBB, BBBB, BBBBB.

Each Degree in boxes of 1 Dozen, Rs. 3.

After many years of experimenting with the various GRAPHITES of the World, we are able to lay before the public a pencil that is, without question, immeasurably superior to anything that has hitherto been produced, both regarding its erasing and its delightful smooth writing qualities; the many testimonials which we are now receiving regarding it prove that it has already secured the approval of many who are able to judge.

SAMPLE PENCIL FREE.

BEST HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

The HEXAGON Shape gives great comfort in handling. The middle and lower tones of these Pencils are soft and rich, and the lighter clean and well defined. Nos. 1 or BBB, 2 or BB, 3 or HB, 4 or HH, 5 or HHH, 6 or HHHH. Six degrees, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
SAMPLE PENCIL FREE.

THE POLYGRADE DRAWING PENCIL, Re. 1-4 PER DOZEN.

This round Pencil is a very good one for general use. Suitable for Architectural Landscape or Figure Drawing, good material, absolute freedom from grittiness. Made in 12 degrees: 6H, 4H, 3H, 2HHF, HB, B, 2B, 3B, 4B, 6B.
SAMPLE PENCIL FREE.

THE ACCOUNT BOOK PENCIL, Re. 1 PER DOZEN.

This Hard and Black Pencil is for rough use. Round in Plain Cedar HB degree. Rubs out very easily good in quality and colour.
SAMPLE PENCIL FREE.

RED AND BLUE PENCIL, Rs. 2-6 PER DOZEN.

This is a 9-inch Round Pencil, Red one end and Blue the other. The Chalk in these Pencils is hard but not brittle.
SAMPLE PENCIL FREE.

TESTIMONIALS:—

THE EXCELLENT QUALITY OF THESE DRAWING PENCILS IS CERTIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS:—

Extract from a letter of the eminent Painter, L. ALMA-TADEMA, A. R. A.,
Townshend House, North Gate, Regent's Park, N. W.

SIRS,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Pencils of L. & C. HARDTMUTH'S manufacture are of the highest quality. I do not remember ever having used any better.

Yours faithfully,
L. ALMA-TADEMA.

From Mr. GUSTAVE DORE.

Messrs. HARDTMUTH,—Please accept my best thanks for the excellent Pencils you have kindly sent me. I have had great success from using Pencils such as these, combining all qualities which I could desire.
GUSTAVE DORE.

From Mr. HORACE VERNET.

Messrs. HARDTMUTH,—I have tried the different numbers of your Pencils, and find them excellent. They fulfil all demands which art makes on a Pencil, and thus I am convinced that no better drawing material exists.
Paris.
HORACE VERNET.

From Mr. HUBERT CLERGET, Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur, Officier d' Academie, Professor a l' Ecole d' Etat, Major et a la Maison d' Education de la Legion d' Honneur a St. Denis.

I have great pleasure in informing you that, having tried your Pencils, I find them excellent, and of a superior quality to the Pencils of Siberian lead (as A. W. Faber's); and that, in future, I shall not use any others. Convinced that your useful discovery will render important services to Artists.
I am, yours faithfully,
HUBERT CLERGET.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

WHY IS THE BEST VALUE GIVEN BY HOAR & CO?

OUR SPLENDID STOCK IS OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY!!

THEY BUY FOR CASH.
" SELL FOR CASH.
" MAKE NO BAD DEBTS.
" SELL THE BEST GOODS.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS

BOMBAY.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year,—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

UNADULTERATED,

PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Zooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

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NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A SERIES OF FANCY *FETES*

WILL BE HELD

ON FRIDAY 4TH, MONDAY the 7TH, and TUESDAY the 8TH, of MARCH

AT MALABAR POINT,

WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

Have placed at the disposal of a Committee formed for the purpose of raising funds for the following Charities :—

1. The NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION for providing Fema'e Medical Aid to the Women of India (Bombay Branch.)
2. The ENDOWMENT FUND of the CONVALESCENT HOUSE of the European General Hospital.
3. The MOFUSSIL NURSING FUND, Poona.

TICKETS of ADMISSION can be obtained from any Member of the Committee at the following rates :—

	Rs.
For the First Fete (Friday, 4th March) from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m..	3
For the Second Fete (Monday, 7th March) do. do. ..	2
For the Third Fete (Tuesday, 8th March) from 9-0 to 11-0	1
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all Three Fetes	5

N.B.—Special arrangements will be made for PURDHA LADIES who may wish to visit the Grounds on Tuesday afternoon between 5 and 6 P. M.

THE COMMITTEE :—

Acworth, Mrs.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady
Birdwood, Mrs.	Langley, Mrs.
Budgen, Mrs.	Monod, Mde.
Bissett, Mrs.	Merriman, Mrs.
Barnett, Mrs.	Macbeth, Mrs.
Bruce, Mrs.	Phipson, Mrs.
Budrudin Tyabjee, Mrs.	Peroshaw Mehta, Mrs.
Barbhaya, Mrs.	Pottinger, Mrs.
Bozzoni, Mrs.	Prevost, Mrs.
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs.	Pernet, Mde.
Cursetjee Manockjee, Mrs.	Solomon, Mrs.
Duxbury, Miss.	Sassoon, Mrs. E. D.
De Gama, Mrs.	Scaramanga, Mrs.
Dosogne, Mrs.	Telang, Mrs.
Forjett, Mrs.	Uloth, Mrs.
F. D. Framjee, Mrs.	Wilson, Mrs.
Grattan Geary, Mrs.	Webb, Mrs.
Hogg, Mrs.	Wadia, Mrs.
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THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

CAPTAIN DUNCAN ROSS

Will Wrestle about 20 Leading Wrestlers.

He will Box, Wrestle or engage in Swordfight anybody in India.

He will engage in Sword Combat the Leading Swordsmen of Bombay.

Great Feats of Strength.

Come and see his large Assortment of Medals at the Rink.

The competitors will be dressed in full Athletic Costume so that Ladies can view the Exhibitions.

He challenges anybody to do anything in Athletics.

Plan at D. MACROPOLO,

1, Church Gate Street.

NUGENT & CO., Proprietors.

STILL HOCKS.

	Doz. qts. Rs. a.	Doz. pts. Rs. a.
Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	19 0	10 8
Hochheimer, full body, fine aroma ...	26 0	14 0
Rudesheimer, old, dry and delicate ...	33 0	17 8
Steinwein, very choice, fine, old	28 0	...

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in EXCHANGE, our PRICES are INCREASED by about 5 per cent. from the 25th ult.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

AT THE SECRETARIAT.

Open DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT SUNSET.

A MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE EVERY AFTERNOON.

ADMISSION, 8 ANNAS.

TO MARSEILLES.

SAILING ABOUT 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE Favorite Steamer "ASAMA," Commander Smith, SAILS FOR MARSEILLES about 25th Instant.

First-Class Fare, Rs. 300, or through to London, Rs. 400. Apply to

WILLIAM, WATSON & Co.,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW ..	3985	3rd Week in Feby. for London.
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st " in March, "
†*MINNA CRAIG ..	4700	3rd " "
†QUEEN OF INDIA...	3891	1st " in April, "

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,

Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLAN STUART," ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1892.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the W. I. T. Club will be held at the office, Sleator Road, Tardeo, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th March, at 8-30 a.m.

TOM LE MESURIER,

Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

1st February 1892.

CONCENTRATED

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of February, 1892, for the REMOVAL of ALL STABLE REFUSE, Offall, sweepings, &c., from the Municipal Slaughter Houses, at Bandora, for a period of one year from 1st March, 1892, to 28th February, 1893.

Form of Contract and all information can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100.

Successful tenderers will have to pay the full stamp duty on their contracts, halt the expenses of advertising, &c., and such further deposit as with the Rs. 100 deposited will make up 10 Per Cent.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. A. ACWORTH,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th February, 1892.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for HIRE or PURCHASE of the HYDRAULIC LIFT DOCK at HOG ISLAND will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine through Registered Post up to 11 A.M., of TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1892.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 11th February, 1892, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT,

Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 10th February, 1892.

MUNK'S PULMONICON,

OR CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR.

A PREPARATION absolutely unrivalled for the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the Chest, Throat, and Lungs, whatever their description or origin.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat, which deprives them of rest, night after night, by the incessant Cough, which it provokes, will, by taking one dose of Pulmonicon, find immediate relief.

Per Bottle, Annas 12 only.

WHY SUFFER WITH

ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOUR OF

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.

EMULSIFIED COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

"We have analysed a sample of Munk's Codlactone, and find it to be an Emulsion of Codliver Oil, with which has been incorporated certain Phosphates and Lactates. . . . It retains the well-known properties of the Oil in a more digestible form than in crude Codliver Oil, and the presence of the Phosphate renders it of greater value as a Medicine."

(Sd.) DR. REDWOOD, F.I.C.F.C.S

" T. H. REDWOOD, F.C.S.Fic.

" A. J DE HAILES, F.I.C.F.C.S.

The "Lancet" says:—"It mixes very well with water or milk, and the taste is not repulsive. . . . Codlactone is likely to prove of value, where indicated, as the condition of Emulsion is, of course, calculated to promote speedy absorption."

The "Chemist and Druggist" is of opinion:—"The Emulsion mixes readily with water, not separating for some time, and the draught does not taste of Codliver Oil."

Per Bottle, 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-4.

CAN BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS IN INDIA.

Fort, Bombay. {MADON, SONS & CO.,} 23, Hummum Street, Sirdar's Building.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,

BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,

TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.

Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,

Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS.....	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE AUTHORITY given by us through our present Representative in Bombay for Mr. CECIL KERR FAIRLESS to SIGN for us "per pro." is hereby CANCELLED, and in substitution we have APPOINTED Mr. F. G. WALLIS WHIDDETT, and authorize him TO SIGN "per. pro." for our Firm.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dated London, 22nd January, 1892.

A BANK MANAGER of SCOTCH or ENGLISH TRAINING is REQUIRED, who has had 8 or 10 years' experience in the East.

He must possess superior qualifications, in addition to energy, tact, and good address.

Liberal Terms will be given.

Address "BANK MANAGER," care of this Paper.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE IN INDIA

TENDERS FOR STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES for the use of the Railway Mail Service in India for two years from 1st April, 1892. Articles to be delivered at the Central Stock Depot, Allahabad, as required.

2. Forms of tender, containing complete information for tenderers as to quantities, articles, conditions, &c., may be obtained after 10th February from the offices of Superintendents, Railway Mail Service, at Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, where also samples of the Stores required may be seen. No tender will be considered unless made on one of these forms.

3. Tenders must reach the office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, at Allahabad, on or before 2nd March 1892.

W. J. HAM,

Inspector-General, R. M. S. in India.

Calcutta, 5th February, 1892.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 299 OF 1889.

ABDOOLALLY KARIMBHOY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ful-Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOOLAM MAHOMED SHAIK BOOLUN of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kasai Mohoila, without the Fort, HAJI SHER MAHOMED HAJI AMANOOLA, also of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Old Kasai Mohoila, without the Fort, and HAJI NOOR MAHOMED HAJI MAJOOLA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Old Kasai Mohoila, without the Fort in the City of Bombay.....Defendants

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 2nd day of July, 1889, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,454-12-0 for debt, and interest and the sum of Rs. 281-0-0 for costs which said debt interest, and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 5,738-12-0, and further simple interest upon the last mentioned sum at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 10th day of October, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Amanoola bin Hamidoola, Jamnabibi, widow of Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Aminoola and Ebrahim Haji Sher Mahomed, the legal heirs and representatives of the Defendant, Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Amanoola in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Motee Sowree in Bombay, bearing Collector's New No. 1818, Collector's old No. 61, containing by admeasurement 3742 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3,318 (1) Street No. 559, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by a Government Salt Pan, on or towards the west by a Public Road, on or towards the north by the property of Bomanji Dinshaw and on or towards the South by the property of Damaji Pat l, and which said hereditaments belonged to the Defendant Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Amancola towards the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 11th day of March, 1892, at the hour of 3-30 O'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder, and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Fatmabai, Jamnabibi, and Ebrahim Sher Mahomed in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The said property is liable to a claim by the Collector of Bombay, for Rs. 9-11-11 due to Government on account of Land Revenue for 1890-91.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Fatmabai, Jamnabibi and Ebrahim Haji Sher Mahomed to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Fatmabai, Jamnabibi, and Ebrahim Haji Sher Mahomed have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein, or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff,—Dated this 8th day of February, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,

Sheriff of Bombay.

ABDOOLALLY KARIMBHOY,

Plaintiff in Person.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ત ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમાટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1892, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1891-92 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,

Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 20th February, 1892, both days inclusive.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.

Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.

"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.

DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S

**** BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.

R. HILLCOAT & SONS

"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.

GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHISKY.

GONNE,

CROFT AND CO.'S,

FOR

SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,

Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.

A PERFECT LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & CO.,

SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48; for one year, 25; for 6 months, 13; for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :

31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :

"ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,

Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

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THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

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Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000

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" 1885	£966,107
" 1890	£1,864,889

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

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ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... £4,341,784

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS.. £7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875.....	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1890.....	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	" 1,000,000

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Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Concert, Connaught Club, Colaba 9-15 p.m.
Music at the Art Exhibition, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45.
Music at the University Gardens, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan Stuart (s), from Liverpool ; Eleanor (s), Blyth ; Imaum (s), Cardiff ; and I. M. S. Canning, Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Dunbar (s), for Marseilles ; Pachumba (s), Karachi, &c. ; and Kongsee (s), Singapore.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur and Jask, close at Karachi, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a. m., on Friday, the 12th instant.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—On Tuesday evening, whilst a Parsee, named Dinshaw Byramjee, aged 32 years, was at work on a scaffold, in the Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly, he accidentally fell from a height of fifteen feet, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital.

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.—Bhawoo Mahadu, who was sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions, for the murder of a boy, named Enoos Shravan, on the sands, near the Mahim Causeway, on the night of the 10th December last, will be hanged at the Common Jail, on Tuesday morning, the 23rd inst.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of January last, there were 155 bullocks, 19 horses, and 3 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of January, 94 bullocks, 13 horses, and 25 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 92 bullocks, 13 horses, and 11 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Ten cases among bullocks and 3 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

MUSIC AT THE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry at the Fine Arts Exhibition at the Secretariat, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

Quadrille	Pantomime	C. Coote.
Divertimento	Ancient Scotch Melodies	Ackermann.
Polka	Hannah	Kuhner.
Selection	of Gless	T. Cook.
Valse	The Flower Show	Coote.
Galop	Wonnetrunken	C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following, programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening:—

Mazurka	Nana	Coraggio.
Overture	Action	Auber.
Valse	Special Berichte	Czibulka.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	F. Godfroy.
Gavotte	Saidee	Amillon.
Quadrille	Arcadia	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Hotel, at 8 this evening :—

Overture	Du Calif de Bagdad	Boieldien
Valse	Star of Love	F. Faro
Selection	Margorie	G. Miller
Polka	The Admiral's Broom	E. Rooder
Interlude	La Dance do Clochette	Walton
Gavotte	Ce que dansit Grand Mere	J. Walter
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan
Interlude	Music Hath Charms	G. Crowe
Gavotte	Pour l'amour de toi	J. Walter

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.—In connection with the annual athletic meeting of the Parsee Gymkhana, the committee have arranged to hold a Tennis tournament this year. A valuable silver cup has been generously presented to the Gymkhana by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadwan, a frequent visitor to the institution, for competition among the members. Entries must be sent either to the honorary secretaries or to the manager at the pavilion not later than Thursday, the 25th instant. The first ties will commence on Saturday, the 27th inst. The final will be played on Thursday, 10th March, and the prize will be presented on Saturday, the 12th March, along with the prizes for the athletic sports, which will be held on the 11th and 12th March.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Abdulla, a Punjabee, and Kalika, a Purdassee, were charged by Inspector Butterfield with attempted house-breaking, on Tuesday night. From the evidence it would appear that the prisoners, who are old offenders, were seen tampering with a look on the door of a house, in Argyll Road, and when they were arrested two iron house-breaking implements were found upon them. Their defence was that they picked up the bars which they found on the road. The Magistrate found them guilty on the evidence, and sentenced each of them to undergo hard labour for three months, and made a provision that they should furnish security for their future behaviour when the term of their imprisonment expired.

DR. E. S. WILLIAMS AT THE BOMBAY COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.—At the suggestion of Mr. V. G. Palekar, the members of the Cosmopolitan Club were invited by Mr. Raghunath Mukund to receive at the club rooms on Friday evening. Dr. E. S. Williams, a reverend gentleman from the United States, who has been sent by that Government to awaken an interest in the people of different countries in the coming Columbian Exposition or the World's Fair, to be held at Chicago, in 1893. Dr. Williams who has already visited different parts of the world in connection with this mission arrived here on Monday week. As previously arranged Mr. Henry Ballantine, Consul of the United States of America with Mrs. Ballantine, accompanied Dr. Williams and Rev. Mr. Abbot to the club rooms in Girgaum, where they were very cordially received by Mr. V. H. Modak, the President of the Club, and by Messrs. Raghunath Mukund and Palekar. There was a large gathering of the members of the Club to hear Dr. Williams. The rooms were tastefully decorated. The rev. gentleman after being introduced by Mr. Raghunath to those assembled, addressed them on the coming World's Fair at Chicago.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of January, 1892. 2 Prizes of Rs. 100 each and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	No.
Green Line	Down		2	C340365
Special	„ „		1½	C661715
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	No.
Green Line	Down		2	C342508
Brown	„ „		„	C116356
Yellow Line	Up		1½	C384254
Lavender	„ „		„	C114064
Special	„ Down		1	H286692
„	„ „		„	H075558
„	„ Up		„	G124781
Green	„ „		„	E791379
„	„ „		„	E793367
„	„ Down		„	E693048
Red	„ „		„	C946112
Lavender	„ „		„	D587432
Green	„ „		½	C325638
Lavender	„ „		„	C286046
Green	„ Up		„	C227248

THEFT OF POSTAL STAMPS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Superintendent MacDermott, A Division, placed Jan Mahomed Butchoo, a Mahomedan tailor, and Niamutt Towadee, a tindal, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged them with having in their possession 985 two-anna postage stamps, valued at Rs. 123-2, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. It appears that the first accused took the stamps to a bookseller's shop, at Kalbadevie Road, and there offered them in exchange for some "Korans." The shop-keeper became suspicious and informing the post-master at Mombadevie, asked him to have the accused arrested. The police were sent for and the accused was made over to them. The stamps were sent to the General Post Office, where an enquiry was made, and it resulted in the arrest of the second accused by the police. Mr. Superintendent MacDermott applied to the Magistrate to adjourn the case in order to enable the police to make enquiries and obtain further stolen postage stamps. The Magistrate granted the application and remanded the case for a week pending the result of the police investigation. These stamps were stolen in London some weeks ago and brought out to Bombay for sale. A case regarding these stamps is now pending in London. Mr. Superintendent MacDermott is making further inquiries into the matter.

HIGH COURT.—APPELATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TELANG.)

A GANG OF HABITUAL THIEVES.

IMPERATRIX *vs* MONA PANA AN" OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, in April last, convicted the eight accused persons of house-breaking and theft of the property of Mrs. Britto of Dadur, and other persons, and sentenced three of them, under different sections of the Penal Code, to an aggregate term of imprisonment for five years each, and the remaining six for four years each. The appeals of seven of the accused were rejected by the High Court. The appeal of Mona Pana, who was sentenced in three cases to an aggregate term of four years' imprisonment was admitted by their lordships. The sentence passed upon him in two cases, of two years' and one year's imprisonment respectively were reversed, while in the third case the conviction and sentence of one year's imprisonment were upheld.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment in one of the cases against the appellant, Mona, said:—The prisoner was charged with house-breaking, theft and abetment of theft. He was found in the room with other prisoners, some of whom admit that they themselves were the thieves. Some of the stolen property was found in the same room. A witness, Nagindas, who was himself arrested and appears to have been arrested in the disposal of the stolen property says that the prisoner lived in the same house with the others. The trying Magistrate put no question to the prisoner to enable him to explain what he was doing there. The offences charged can be accounted for without assuming that the prisoner was concerned. We reverse the conviction and sentence.

In delivering judgment in the other two cases, Mr. Justice Jardine said :—Mr. Justice Telang concurs in the following judgment. As we intimated at the hearing, we are of opinion, that the conviction of Mona Pana for the house-breaking and theft in Mrs. Britto's house cannot be upheld. It may be that he was an associate with the thieves, the other prisoners : he admits that he lived in the same room. The Bania Nagin, who disposed of the stolen property for the prisoners, says that Rupchand gave it to him. Mona and the rest being then present, but Mona took no part in the conversation. Another witness. Hari, whom we take to be an accomplice in crime, but who says he gave valuable information to the police and who was called for the prosecution, deposes that Mona stayed at home when the others went out and committed theft. With such evidence on the record it would be unsafe to infer the guilt of Mona merely because he lived in the same room with the others. The housebreaking and theft are fully accounted for by the evidence pointing to the others as the criminals. We, therefore, reverse this conviction and sentence passed on Mona Pana.

Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, noticed in his judgment that the witness, Hari, after being arrested by the police, made disclosures to them pointing out several houses which had been broken into, whereon he was released and made a witness. It appears that these facts were only discovered by the Magistrate at the trial. The Magistrate treated the procedure of the police as irregular and having come to the opinion that Hari being apparently an accomplice in other similar offences he was about to try, directed that he should be arraigned with the rest of the accused and afterwards Hari was tried and convicted in the other cases. When this Court admitted Mona's appeal a report was called for on the procedure under which Hari had been brought as a witness in the trial of the present case. The appeal has been argued for the Crown by Mr. Branson. On the question of fact we concur in opinion with the Magistrate that Hari had been arrested by the police as a person concerned in the offence. It is admitted that Hari was released by the police, and that he had obtained no discharge from a Magistrate when examined as a witness. It is not necessary for the decision of the case to determine whether the testimony of Hari was admissible in evidence, but on consideration of the Magistrate's report we asked Mr. Branson to argue the point. There has been a correspondence between the Magistrate and the Government on the general question of discharges, and the Magistrate has sent us a copy of the Government Resolution No. 421 of 1891, which was passed thereon on the 10th October 1891. It appears that the Magistrate's views are the following—"A Magistrate may, under section 337 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, tender a pardon to an accused person for obtaining his evidence in a case exclusively triable by a Court of Sessions ; that a pardon cannot be granted in a case triable by a Magistrate : that if a Magistrate cannot pardon, the police cannot do so ; and that there is no section which allows the police to release persons who have been arrested and make them witnesses in order to secure convictions against other accused who have been concerned in the same offences." Mr. Hamilton added that no person arrested by the police can be discharged except by a Magistrate. The Commissioner of Police stated that the police have the strictest orders never to discharge a person once made a prisoner, but to release him on bail to appear before a Magistrate the next day ; and that the procedure adopted in Bombay on occasions when the police desire to make a prisoner a witness in the case and which has been recognised by successive Presidency Magistrates is this, viz., that the police place the prisoner before a Magistrate with the facts of the case, asking the Magistrate to discharge the prisoner ; and on his discharge they, with the Magistrate's permission, make him a witness. The Government of Bombay in their Resolution on the correspondence says :—"Persons actually arrested ought to be, and it appears are, taken before a Magistrate. An entry should be made, and it appears, is made of the arrest, and in trifling cases bail should be taken for the appearance of the accused person before a Magistrate. It is then for the Magistrate to determine what further proceedings should be taken, and whether there is any ground for treating the person thus brought before him as an accused or a witness." It seems from this correspondence that the police and the Magistrate do not differ as to what the practice should be. As stated, it appears to us, the proper practice being quite accordant to the directions of Act 13 of 1856, section 4 and 90 to 92. This practice probably existed as the law in this island before the statute was passed, it being in accordance with the law of England as laid down in Wright *vs.* Court 4 B. and C., 596 " Beckwith vs. Philby 6 B. and C. 635. Burn's Digest arrest without warrant." The same principles have been substantially adopted by the Legislature in the Codes of Criminal Procedure for the mofussil. We may refer to sections 59, to 63, 169, 170, 496 and 497 of the present code. The details of procedure are not precisely the same as only sections 54, 55, 56, 63, 84, 127 and 202 of the Code apply to the police of the Island of Bombay. Section 63 which requires the police to report to the Magistrates the case of all persons arrested without warrant has not been extended to them. We find that the Judges in Chambers resolved on the 3rd February, 1888, that it is important that the magistrates should know, when persons arraigned before them the dates when the arrests took place and expressed an opinion that the law contained in section 90 and other sections of Act 13 of 1856, as to detentions implies the earliest convenient appearance of accused persons before a Magistrate. These are matters of arrangement and it is not necessary to do more than allude to them. The law appears to be generally known to the police as well as the Magistrates and to be worked with due regard for personal liberty. The Government encourage Magistrates to report any particular abuse ; and it may be added that a constable who arrests, and then without any reference to the Magistrate discarges any person, stands in double peril of suit for damages on the ground that the arrest must have been wanton, or of prosecution by the authorities on the ground that he has let a criminal escape. The point, however, argued before us is whether such an arrested person so discharged is a competent witness in the case. A person never arrested and against whom no process has issued is a competent witness even if a principal offender (Tinkler's case, 1 East P. C. 354.) So where a complaint was made to a Magistrate against A and B and process issued against A only, B was held a competent witness on his behalf Mohesh *vs.* Mohesh 10 Cal. L. R. 533. But where a Magistrate had issued a warrant against two persons for theft and they were brought before him, and the Magistrate tendered them a pardon, such tender being illegal and took their evidence as witnesses, and they gave evidence also at the Sessions trial. It was held that being accused persons and not having been legally pardoned, they could not be examined as witnesses until they had been acquitted, or discharged or convicted. Their evidence, therefore, was rejected as absolutely inadmissible Reg. *vs.* Hanmant I. L. R. 1 Bom. 617. The learned Judges gave the following reasons "Moro and Ramchandra appeared before the Magistrate as accused persons ; s. 347 of the Code lays down that except as provided in s. 347 no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge ; s. 345 prescribes that no oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person." The sections quoted appear as sections 342 and 343 of the present Code. The Court declined to take Rudd's case, (1 Cowper 331) as an authority on the law of evidence ; and they must have held that the action of the Magistrate did not remove Moro and Ramchandra from the category of accused persons" within the meaning of these words in the sections quoted. The case of Reg. *vs.* Remedios. 3, Bom. H.C.R. 59 C.C. was probably decided on similar grounds. These two cases are approved and followed by Allahabad Court in Empress *vs.* Ashgar Ali. I. L. R. 2. Allahabad 360, where also section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act is quoted along with section 344 as making the evidence of the illegally pardoned witness inadmissible. He is there treated as still an accused person. Reg. *vs.* Hanmant has been followed as an authority here as in Q. E. *vs.* Dala I. L. R., 10 Bomb., 192 Ind. Cr. R. of 11 April 1889 (Ranchordas Cr. R. 164). Imp. *vs.* Liladhar, the reasoning in Hanmant's case is extended to that case of an accused person against whom the Magistrate illegally allowed the charge to be withdrawn, her subsequent evidence as a witness was held inadmissible. In Q. *vs.* Behary Lall 7 W. R. 41 Cr. R. the Judges say :—"There is no law or principle which prevents a person who has been suspected and charged with an offence, but discharged by the Magistrate for want of evidence being afterwards admitted as a witness of the prosecution." None of these cases touch the present where the arrested person has not been brought under the notice of a Magistrate until he is put in the witness box. There is a case, however, of which I have a report (in Judicial Commissioner of the British Burma's circulars 1884, No. 20) one Shwe Wa, was examined as a witness for the prosecution in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon where the Code of Criminal Procedure is in force. He had been arrested by the police, and the police superintendent without sending him before a Magistrate, wrote to the District Magistrate that he was willing to make a full confession, and to assist in arresting the persons who had committed some recent dacoities and in recovering the stolen property. The Police Superintendant asked the Magistrate to furnish him with a pardon under section 337. There was no case of dacoity pending before the Magistrate, and it is difficult to see how, section 337 applied. The District Magistrate wrote out some conditions on which he asked the Police Superintendant to tender the pardon. Shwe's evidence helped to secure convictions against several persons for one of these dacoities in the Court of the Recorder. They appealed to the special Court where the Judges, of whom I was one, differed in opinion as to whether Shwe's evidence was admissable. The view I expressed was that the pardon was illegal as an inducement contrary to section 163 and 343 and was not tendered as required by sections 337 and 338. I also objected that Shwe Wa was an "accused person" and that section 342 forbade his being examined on oath, citing Hanmant's case and referring also to sections 170. 208 and 209. The Recorder considered that "no pardon was necessary for Shwe Wa was never an accused person, that is, he was never presented in that aspect either before the Committing Magistrate or before the court of Sessions." The reference went up to the High Court at Calcutta where Romesh Chunder Mitter and Field, J. J. ruled as follows :—"Whether the evidence of the witness Shwe Wa was admissable ? In answering this question it must be borne in mind that the statements of this man are not being considered as affecting himself and his liability to punishment. but only as affecting third persons against whom they are offered in evidence. Under the circumstances as disclosed in the record and in the statement sent up by the learned judges below, we are of opinion that the evidence of this witness was admissible, though of course the facts connected with this testimony and the circumstances under which this individual came to appear in the witness-box should properly have been pointed out to the jury in order to enable them duly to estimate the value of the evidence itself. Under the Evidence Act admissibility is the rule and exclusion, the exception and circumstances which under other systems might operate to exclude are under the act, to be taken into consideration only in judging of the value to be allowed to evidence when admitted. The above ruling may be distinguished from that in Reg. *vs.* Hanmant on the ground that Shwe Wa had never been brought before a Magistrate or released on bail with condition to appear before a Magistrate. It supports the view that a person in Hari's circumstances is an admissible witness. It is true that in chapter XIV. of the code which deals with investigations on information or otherwise, the word "accused" or "accused person" is used in several sections *e g* sections 167, 169, 170 and 173, as designation of supposed offenders who have not yet come under the cognizance of any official but the police, and who in chapter V. are called arrested persons. Similar words are used in sections 496 and 497 about the bailing of persons arrested or detained by the police, and in section 344 about postponing a trial not yet commenced. In section 167 also the word "accusation" is used. This language seems the show that these words are not always confined to persons already before the Magistrate or who have been brought under his notice by reports or recognizances. But if we are to follow Hanmant's case the question becomes—what is the meaning of the last sentence of section 342. No oath shall be administered to the accused ? The decision can best be explained by holding that by "the accused" is meant a person over whom the Magistrate or other Court is exercising jurisdiction ; and on the whole, we think, this restricted meaning best suits the context. The result is that we think Hari, though illegally discharged, was a competent witness under Section 118 of the Indian Evidence Act. As laid down by the learned Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Full Bench in the case of Ganesh Narayen Sathe, I.L.R., 13 Bom. p. 597, one great end of criminal procedure is the prevention and punishment of crime. We think, after considering the record in the present and the other two related appeals that the end has been attained by the police in securing the punishment of the gang of habitual thieves who have been convicted. How far Hari contributed to the result we are unable to say. He seems to be an accomplice though, perhaps he repented and by disclosing the doings of the other thieves, came under the denomination of informer. (See note to section 133 Field's Law of Evidence.) The authorities have a right to seek this aid just as the Government has right to make use of spies, who do not deserve to be blamed if they insitigate offences no further than by pretending to concur with the perpetrators Per Maule J. in Reg. *vs.* Mullins. 3 Cox, cc 531. It may be that Hari's behaviour entitles him to some clemency from the Crown ; but this is a matter for the Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police to consider.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard at a sitting of the Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday :—

RE GOOLAM MEER JAN.

Mr. Starling for some creditors, appeared to support a rule nisi granted on the 28th ult., calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the case should not be restored to the board.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, appeared to argue against the rule, remarking that it was discharged on a previous occasion owing to his client being accidentally prevented from appearing.

His lordship, in discharging the rule, said that if the insolvent thought he was being hardly dealt with, the matter had better be referred to the committee of the New Insolvency Bill.

RE HURSHAMULL BULDEODAS.

Mr. Budroodin, for a creditor, applied for an adjournment of the matter for two months in order that a summons for contempt of court might be served on one of the insolvents. His lordship granted the application.

RE AMIRCHAND TULAKCHAND.

On the application of Mr. Manker for a creditor this matter was adjourned for two months.

RE HAJEE JAKARIA AHMED AND OTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to withdraw the petition on the ground that a settlement had been made with the creditors. His lordship granted the application.

RE LULLOOBHOY KEVALDAS.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE.

Mr. Basil Scott. for the Agra Bank, applied for an adjournment of the matter for three months on the ground that the insolvent had not tendered certain balance-sheets.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvent, objected to such a long postponement, remarking that although the balance-sheets had not been supplied, the items were set out in the schedule.

Mr. Scott stated that the insolvency amounted to between 30 and 40 lakhs of rupees. The learned counsel ultimately agreed to an adjournment till the 6th April next.

RE BAPU BALSETT.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His lordship granted the application.

RE VITHALDAS JIVANDAS LOHANA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE COWASJEE NUSSERVANJEE KUTRAK.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

MR. L. L. WICKHAM, Superintendent, Public Works Workshop, Madras, while engaged at a circular saw machine on Friday had three of the fingers of his left hand very badly crushed. He was at once taken to the General Hospital, where Dr. Smyth, the Resident Surgeon, amputated the injured fingers.

ACCORDING to the latest news concerning the Empress of Austria, says the Vienna correspondent of a home journal, it is stated that she grows every day more and more eccentric, she has just returned to Vienna from Corfu with her daughter-in-law, the widowed Princess Stephanie, but, owing to the influenza epidemic, the Court is transferred to Godollo. The Empress is accustomed to take long "constitutionals" every day, accompanied only by an enormous dog. The Emperor has forbidden these excursions, the doctors declaring that her Majesty's symptoms are serious, showing signs of the hereditary complaint of the family. As is well known, the Empress's sister, the Duchess d'Alencon, was for some time shut up in *une maison de sante* in Austria ; while the other sister, Maria Sofia, ex-Queen of Naples, has always been noted for her eccentricity, to call it by a mild name.

AHMEDABAD FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 8.

THE monotony of this station was very agreeably disturbed by the recent visit of H. R. H. Prince Damrong. On the evening of Wednesday, the 3rd instant, there was a gathering, at the Mahalakshmi Female Training College, of European and native ladies and gentlemen to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the institution. It was expected that H. R. H. Prince Damrong would have been present on this occasion. Owing, however, to fatigue he had to abandon his proposed visit to this as well as to the many other educational establishments in this city. His absence was particularly regretted by many of the native gentlemen present as they wished him to see what was being done in Ahmedabad for their women ; and to draw his attention to the fact that the Anglo-Vernacular School attached to the College had this year, for the first time in its existence, sent up candidates for the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and had succeeded in passing two of them. One of whom, a Nagar Brahmin, is the first native girl of Guzerat, who has passed this examination.

The proceedings opened with a song of welcome sung by the full strength of the College, which at the time numbered about two hundred women and girls. The songs which followed were tastefully rendered, and the recitations in English by some of the girls in the High School were much admired and elicited considerable applause.

The subjoined report of the Lady Superintendent on the institutions under her care will afford a better idea of their state than anything that can be said by a casual visitor :—

Mrs. Frost, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—At the outset of a report of the Mahalaxmi Female Training College, and of the two schools attached to it I have much pleasure in stating the following to be the numbers of the pupils receiving their instruction in them. Mahalaxmi Training College 60, Practising School 104, Girls' High School 24, or in all a total of 188. The castes of the women and children attending the three institutions just mentioned are as follows :—Brahmins 34, Kshatries, Wanias, Coonbis and other Hindoos 93, Parsees 35, Mahomedans 0, Jews 1, Native Christians 21, Europeans 4. At the recent Annual Examination conducted by the Educational Inspector, the results were as follows :—Of the College Students 28 passed out of 38 presented ; of the Practising School 38 passed out of 59 presented, of the Girls' HighSchool 14 passed out of 20 presented. For the Matriculation Examination, the number sent up was 3 ; and the number that passed was 2, or 66⅔ per cent. The only way in which I can give an account of the work of the three institutions located in these buildings is to take each separately. In the Mahalaxmi Training College, as you are aware, the full teachers' course as sanctioned by the Educational Department is gone through. It is attended only by those who wish to be trained as Vernacular Teachers and the greater number of these are grown-up women. The number of students' and masters' wives is slowly but steadily increasing, and has now risen to 15. With the increased growth and prosperity of the College we have been enabled during the past two years to raise the standard of instruction and accordingly the two lower classes of the College have this year been examined according to a higher and more difficult code which was recently sanctioned by the Director, and next year we trust to adopt the new code in its entirety. Although this adoption necessarily means a more rigorous weeding out of weak students, the higher standard of instruction cannot fail to produce eventually a more efficient class of mistresses. In the Practising school the pupils of the Mahalaxmi Training College take turns in the teaching of the classes. The school continues to be popular and to be largely attended. But I am compelled to limit the numbers to, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty children, partly for want of accommodation for a larger number, and partly because this number is sufficient for the purpose for which the Practising School exists. That it is a very valuable adjunct to the upper school is obvious when it is remembered that : (1.) From its senior classes we often obtain some of our best pupils for the College. (2.) The classes of this school continue to provide the pupils of this College a practical acquaintance with their future life work. This practical knowledge of their work, however, the pupils do not appreciate. I find in all young Hindoo teachers a tendency to underrate the importance of a practical training in teaching and to consider that all that is wanted of them is to sit in their classes, and to prepare their own class lessons. And it is on this account that the supervising of this school needs so much of the attention of the Superintendent and her staff. It is a matter of regret that owing to the fact of there being as yet no teaching staff for the Girls' High School, I have not been able to give that degree of attention to this department of my work which I feel it needs. The Girls' High School, which started some years ago as an Anglo-Vernacular class, has by gradual growth become a High School. It is, I believe, the only Government High School for girls in the province of Guzerat. I, therefore, watch its development with keen interest, for I am sanguine that in the near future the example set here may be followed in other parts of Guzerat. This school occupies a somewhat anomalous position, for while it is part and parcel of the Mahalaxmi Training College, having had its origin here and having contributed, I believe, greatly to the prosperity of the parent institution, still it has as yet no recognised position as it has no separate staff of teachers, and has a yearly expectation of being separated from the college. Thus while on the one hand I look forward with some anxiety to this severance, believing, as I do, that such a step would in the sequel prove a great injury to the main institution ; on the other, I am compelled to acknowledge that this school, with no teaching staff of its own, takes up necessarily much of my own time, and of that of the other members of the College staff. These have with me had to divide up the work as we best could. In this division the English subjects of the Matriculation class have had to be taken by myself. The High School is attended mainly by the daughters of the leading Shetts and Hindoos and Parsee gentlemen of this city, one of whom besides which is the widow of a convented civilian. This school in comparison with the other two institutions is small, for, as a rule, only men of position and influence among the Hindoos have any desire for their daughters to learn English. I have also four European girls in the school, all of whom are going through the Anglo-Vernacular course of instruction. To these, I believe, the thorough knowledge of the vernacular, which they will acquire, will be of great use in after life. The classes of this school have year by year reached to a higher standard and this year for the first time a matriculation class was formed. I sent up for this examination of the University the three pupils composing the class and it is my pleasing duty to announce that two of them—Vidhya Gopilal and Bhayabhai Ganesh Pandit,—were among the successful candidates.

Mr. Frost, the Collector of Ahmedabad, made few remarks on the report. He alluded to the great strides which female education was making throughout the presidency, and added that among all the provinces of Western India, Guzerat could not, in this respect, from what they had seen and heard that evening, be assigned a back seat. Then in a few pleasant words he complimented Mrs. McAfee upon the excellence of the entertainment she had provided for her guests ; as also and more especially upon the success of her pupils at the late public examination.

The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Frost, who in a few well-chosen words handed to the recipient what had been so deservedly won.

When all the prizes had been given the excellent fancy and plain work of the pupils was inspected, and thereafter a pleasant evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

THE Vienna papers contain an account of a cunning trick played the other day upon a post office official. The postilion of a mail cart was on his way from the chief office to the postal department at Kaiser-Ebersdorff, when he was met by a person wearing the uniform of a postman. The man informed the postilion that he was sent for bags he was carrying, and proceeded with the greatest *sangfroid* to unlock a compartment. He took out three bags which contained letters and notes and gold to the value of 20,000 gulden. The man then made off and the postilion went on to Kaiser-Ebersdorff. The latter was an old servant and well knew that he ought not to part with any portion of his charge save at the official depot. He was immediately placed under arrest.

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IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A TELEGRAM dated Camp at Torn Lorng Quama, 28th January, says :—The Kanhow column has reached here after a march from Lenacot of seventy miles, and from Fort White of over one hundred and fifty. The last few days were exceedingly difficult, owing to the tremendous heights and khuds to be crossed, but the 4th Madras Pioneers worked with such a will, and with such an excellent effect, that the column effected a march which will make an impression probably through the whole of Chinland. The whole of the country passed through, which is quite new and hitherto unsurveyed, from Howbe Peak to Kailam, was sketched by Captain Vaughan, 7th Bengal Infantry, Intelligence Officer, and all the villages along the route were marked down. In this and other matters, some Chins who have been enlisted as police did very good work, and show material for a very valuable irregular force at some future time. The Torn Lorng people themselves objected at first to our entering their country, but eventually yielded without actual fighting, and a camp having been rapidly prepared close to their village Mr. B. S. Carey demanded their Burman slaves. Some were at once given up, and they are collecting more, and a halt of two or three days will be made to allow of visits to the neighbouring villages, which will be compelled to give up their slaves also. A stay is easily possible here, there being plenty of beef, rice, &c., procurable. After the slaves have been recovered and the country around thoroughly worked up by daily reconnaissances, the column will return to Bwinkwa, one day's march beyond Lenacot, in which Captain Stevens has had some rations stored, and then it is hoped that a flying visit may be paid to Manipur, and a trade route opened with it from this same Bwinkwa. Both men and mules are in capital condition, and very fit.

Camp Tlang-Tlang (by heliograph) :—The Tlang-Tlang column started yesterday morning and marched as far as Samvar camp, ten miles from Haka. Major Brown, Lieutenant Grant and the Political Officer rode on here to the advanced post to arrange an onward movement of the column. To-day, the column marches in here, and after a short rest will proceed to a camp three miles further on, as water is scarce in Tlang-Tlang. The health of those who have garrisoned it is excellent. Thirty days' rations for the entire column are now stored here, and forty-five days' more for the advanced post of 100 rifles which is to remain out somewhere near Wanlipi for two months after the column is withdrawn. The two guns are commanded by Captain Birch, R. A., and not by Lieutenant Bland as before mentioned. There was so much sickness among the hill coolies that only 330 accompanied the column, instead of 475. It is uncertain whether the Chins will fight, but it is much feared they will not. The only person who may resist is Laluary, a very influential Tlang-Tlang Chief, whose capture is one of our chief objects on account of his leading the outbreak against us last April. A meeting has been arranged for about the 14th instant at Tao with a column from Fort Tregear, under Captain Shakespeare.—*Pioneer.*

SOME NOTES ON RIFLES.

THE Small Arms Magazine Board of the United States Army has been in session intermittingly since its formation three years ago, but it is making little progress, as most of the firms desirous of having their arms or smokeless powders tried, are asking for more time, the latter being susceptible of considerable improvement before it is generally adopted for use. The Board has completed the experiments with the Krag Jorgenson Rifles, and it is said that the results are not up to expectation, and that the inventors have returned to Norway. The board was to assemble in session at Springfield, on the 19th ultimo, when it was expected that the Lee Arms Company would have a new arm ready for trial, and a second sample ready soon afterwards. The Winchester Arms Company are stated to be engaged in a new Arm which they intend to submit to the Board. It is also reported that the Hotchkiss Company of Paris have sent two new inventions for trial, but it is not yet known what they are, though it is hoped and believed that one may be the "Bertheir" rifle, the new arm recently adopted by the French Government. This new weapon is the invention of a Mr. Berthier, of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, that control the patent rights outside of France. The new rifle is being issued to the French Cavalry, and it is proposed to issue it to the Navy. The Infantry, it will be remembered, have only just been armed with the Lebel rifle, and the expense will certainly stand in the way of this being set aside to make way for the "Berthier." However, we may hope to hear something of this new weapon. All that is known at present is that 28 shots per minute can be fired at a target with the rifle, and 30 shots per minute with the carbine. The calibre is ·301 of an inch ; and the bullet is 1·142 inches in length and weighs 205 grains. The charge of powder is 34 grains of B. N. F. (whatever these letters may mean) smokeless powder. The initial velocity at the muzzle is 2,070 feet per second, and the effective range is said to be 3,000 metres. The chamber pressure is about 14 tons to the square inch.

The Berthier Rifle is reported to be, in general principles, similar to the American model of the Lee rifle, but with a cheaper and smaller magazine. The Berthier magazine is constructed to hold four cartridges ; they are made and filled at the Factory, and when emptied are thrown away. The arm is on the bolt system, the whole weapon being composed of 40 component parts, few of which are screws. The breech mechanism contains only eight parts, and has no screw ; and the breech can be removed, cleaned, and replaced, without the use of tools. The extractor is the weakest part of the arm, but any number of extra ones can be carried by the soldier, and one can be replaced by him in a few minutes. The arm is designed to be used as a single loader until the attack is pressed home, when the magazine can be readily attached, quickly emptied, when it falls to the ground, and is replaced by a full one. The American Board have fully tested the Mauser, a similar weapon to that lately adopted by the Belgian government, but the result of the experiments are not known. All that has been ascertained is, that the opinions of the Board lead to the adoption of a larger calibre than that of the arms adopted by European powers, and that it will closely approach a ·380 bore. The Americans apparently are in no hurry to arrive at a conclusion, and one cannot help but admire the patient and thorough way in which they are trying to arrive at a satisfactory result.

The Swedes were among the first of the European nations to adopt a magazine military rifle, and they kept the old arm until quite recently, when they adopted a new small bore, the calibre of which is not yet made public. The new arm is named the "Model." Extensive tests have been made with it, and unfavourable reports having been published, the following particulars, taken from an official report, will be of interest :—It appears that "on the adoption of the new rifle, the introduction of smokeless powder was not considered so near at hand as it proved to be, although it was not lost sight of. It was thought, however, that the new powder would not cause any complications. It should also be borne in mind that tests with new models are

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

A FURTHER decline of 7-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver on London yesterday, at 41⅛d; and Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents, at £68 13-16 and £67¾, respectively; while in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 90½, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. Consols remained at 95 5-8; and Indian Sterling Loan at 106½; and the market rates of discount were unchanged. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 3¾d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95¾; Exchange on London was a shade higher at fcs. 25·17.

Notwithstanding the report of a firm and rising market for Wheat on Saturday, the price of No. 1 Soft White in Liverpool was ¼d. per cental, lower yesterday on the spot, at 7s. 4½d.; While Delhi being unchanged, at 7s. 3d. per cental. Linseed was quiet, 41s. 9d. per quarter, Ex-Quay being still quoted for Bombay Seed.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening, Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet, a ⅛further decline of 1-16d. per lb. having been established in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton, at 3¾d. per lb., while all East Indian Cotton, excepting Bengals and Madras kinds, were lower to the same extent. American Arrivals also were 1-16d. down in all positions. The day's sales amounted to only 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats. The Imports were 24,000 bales.

The state of the Manchester Market is not wired by Reuter; but the quotations given under yesterday's date show no change from those of a week ago, except that 39in. Jacconets came 1d., and 45in. White Mulls ⅛d. lower.

In New York also there was a further fall in the price of Cotton, say of 1-16 cent in ready Mid-Uplands, at 7 3-16 cents; May Futures coming a point lower at 6·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 31,000 bales; and the following comparison is now given between the present season's Receipts and those in the preceding two years for the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	51,000	25,000	17,000
Three day's do. ...	107,000	76,000	52,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891.	5,651,000	5,472,000	5,122,000

Here, the Cotton Market has been quiet to-day at a general decline in prices of Re. 1 per candy. A small business has been done again, but much more for exporters than for local spinners' account, the former having bought 1,200 bales of new ready stuff, consisting of 700 Bengals, at Rs. 155-61; 300 Bhosawul Ginned, at Rs. 158½ and 100 bales each of Hungunghat at Rs. 166, and Damergaum, at Rs. 161½; while the latter have taken only 200 bales each of New Dhulia, at Rs. 149-50½; and Nugger, at Rs. 165; and 100 old Ujein, at Rs. 135 per candy. Exporters have also contracted for 500 bales of new Dhollera, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 171 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone, with only a small business passing, but with quotations quite unchanged.

SEEDS also have been taken to only a small extent, in a quiet market, and prices have receded half to an anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, to our quotations, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-13-0	to	Rs. 6-15-6	per cwt
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-4-0	to	„ 7-6-0	„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 7-3-0	to	„ 7-4-0	„
„ Red	„ 6-4-0	to	„ 6-8-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,809 bales.
Wheat	16,462 cwt.
Linseed	1,831 „
Gingelly	9,064 „
Poppyseed	593 „
Groundnuts	4,611 „
Castorseed	2,020 „

FREIGHTS have shown no change to-day, and there has been a moderate demand for tonnage at previous rates. A February-March loading steamer has been taken up for Marseilles at 18s. per ton, and a ready steamer has been taken up at home to load here for one port of the United Kingdom or Continent, at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE again opened weaker at a further decline of 1-16d., all round; and there has been next to no business passing either way, rates having apparently, been kept steady only by the absence of any demand for Bank Remittance. The following were the closing rates, that for credits being also named for forward delivery:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 3⅝ to 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 23-32 to ¾d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 13-16 to 27-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 15-16d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight.....	1·67½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at about yesterday's rates. 105½ having been named for Fours for Money until near the close, when 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted; 105 1-16 for the 2nd March Settlement; and 104 15-16 for the April, the last, however, being nominal, nothing having been booked on that line to-day, 104 is still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—With the exception of a few transactions in Cotton Mill Scrip, which have changed a few of our quotations both ways, this market has been quiet and unchanged at previous rates.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 30th January, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 23,69,132-10-6 / other Deposits at Branches „ 28,05,971-2-9	51,75,093	13	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches..	245,56,157	7	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	1,08,425	12	7
Sundries.....	2,02,639	3	5
Total Rs....	364,42,316	5	1

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	33,25,871	5	1
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities.....	90,85,469	1	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	24,07,213	14	7
Bills discounted and purchased	74,23,430	9	11
Balances with other Banks	6,41,250	4	11
Bullion.....	16,062	8	11
Dead stock.....	2,86,101	15	11
Stamps	10,799	15	4
Sundries	15,007	5	2
	243,53,766	15	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches.....	120,88,549	6	0
Rs...	364,42,316	5	1

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th February, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	9	45 p.m.	16	9
Teheran	10	1	7 p.m.	..	38
Suez.....	10	3	p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 10th February, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	40	..	2
„ Kurrachee	..	31	..	1
„ Madras	..	15	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, interrupted.
Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Passiet.
Route via El Arish interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.
Mails for Mauritius close at Aden about 6 p.m., on Friday, the 12th instant.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur and Jask close at Karachi on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m.
Steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. on the 13th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHIFFIN—February 3, at Bankoora, the wife of F Dundas Whiffin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOURDILLON—COLLINS—February 4, at Christ Church Trevandrum, by the Very Rev E Noel Hodges, D D, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, assisted by the Rev W J Richards, C M S, Thomas Fulton, F L S, Conservator of Forests, Travancore, second son of the late James Dewar Bourdillon, H E I C S, to Mary Margaret, C E Z M S, eldest daughter of the Rev William Henry Collins, Rector of All Saints', North Street, York.

ELLIS—SMITH—February 1, at St Andrew's, Lahore, by the Rev Richard Tilley, Robert Ellis, Oil Mill Superintendent, North-Western Railway, to Margaret (Maggie), relict of the late W Smith.

THOMSON—SCOTT—February 3, at S John's Church, Gulzarbaugh, Patna, by the Rev P G Bruce Austin, Chaplain, Walter Henry Thomson, Sub-divisional Officer, Gopalganj (Sarun), to Henrietta (Ettie), third daughter of George Scott, late of the Opium Department.

DEATHS.

CAUDLE—January 27, at Hatipoti, Sibsagor, Upper Assam, Agnes, the dearly loved wife of C E Caudle.

MILNE—February 8, at Atkinson's Road, Vepery, Lieut A Milne, Assistant Engineer, P W D, aged 51 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1892.

THE Queen's Speech opens sadly with a reference to the grief of her Majesty at the loss of her grandson and the solace derived from the deep sympathy of her subjects in all parts of the Empire. The usual assurance that the foreign relations of Great Britain continue friendly is commented at all events in the telegraphed summary with recent events in Egypt. A tribute is paid to the late Khedive Tewfik, who is praised for his loyalty as an ally and for the qualities in which he contributed to the restoration of peace and prosperity to Egypt, and Parliament is informed that her Majesty's Government have entire confidence that the same policy will be pursued by his son, the young Khedive Abbas. The Prime Minister in the House of Lords a few hours later supplemented this intimation by the declaration that Great Britain can never abandon Egypt to the supremacy of another Power, or allow her to become a prey to anarchy. Almost simultaneously M. Ribot assured the French Chamber that the visit of the French fleet to Alexandria was an act of courtesy towards the new Khedive, and had no political significance whatever. To underline this statement, the French Foreign Minister stated that the relations between France and England are marked by entire cordiality—a most satisfactory assurance indeed. Then the Queen's Speech informs Parliament that a final agreement has been come to with the United States as to the terms of reference of the Behrings Sea dispute to arbitration. The establishment of a Free Port at Zanzibar a few days since found a place in the Royal Speech and gave occasion for the expression of a hope—in which we in Bombay would willingly join—that the step will facilitate commerce in East Africa. But as we have pointed out Mombassa and not Zanzibar must in the nature of things be the trade emporium of that portion of East Africa which is under the fostering care of the British Imperial Eastern African Company. It is of course somewhat disappointing to find that the Company in question has just been imprisoning Indian traders who objected to pay their license-tax for permission to carry their enterprise and their capital into that region. But if the trade of East Africa is to be developed why should not Mombassa be made a free port?

The two subjects reserved for the Ministerial programme which forms the business end of the Royal Speech will be eagerly scanned by friends and foes of the Ministry. First, there is the announcement of a Bill to establish local self-government in Ireland similar to that in force in England and Scotland. This will be read as an acceptance by the Cabinet under the influence of Mr. Balfour if the obligation to legislate for Ireland on the lines of the Acts which created the County Councils in the rest of the United Kingdom. In the course of the last Session, the then Chief Secretary asked the Irish benches whether the Government would have their support for a local Government Bill on the lines of those passed for England and Scotland. Mr. Healy answered "Certainly!" This ominous *rapprochement* between Mr. Balfour and the Nationalists not unnaturally produced a good deal of perturbation in the Conservative ranks—a perturbation which is by no means allayed by the fact that the Liberal Unionists claimed it as the fulfilment as near as might be of the declaration of "similarity and simultaneity" made by Lord Randolph Churchill, when leader of the House of Commons. We know what happened subsequently at the Birmingham Conservative conference; a resolution in favour of the proposed legislation only escaped defeat by the timely moving of the previous question. It was stated that Mr. Balfour would not have the support of the united Cabinet on this question, but the form of the announcement now made in the Queen's Speech seems to show that his view of the necessities of the political situation has prevailed. The question now remains to be answered whether the antipathy to the measure will prove strong enough to produce a cleavage in the Ministerial majority entailing the defeat of the Government and an early appeal to the constituencies. The second measure which is announced is one which is also likely to bring the Ministry into some peril. A Bill is to be introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to revise the agreements between the Government and the Bank of England. The object of this particular piece of legislation is to give effect to Mr. Goschen's desire to guard the country against the recurrence of a panic similar to that which threatened upon the apprehended failure of the House of Baring, and was only averted by recourse to the extraordinary expedient of borrowing three millions sterling from the Bank of France and a million and a half from the Russian Government. The danger of a collapse of credit in London arose through the inadequacy of the stock of bullion kept in the cellars of the Bank of England which did not amount, all told, to one-fifth of that stored in the caves of the Bank of France as provision for a time of stress and storm. Mr. Goschen recently proposed to enable the stock of bullion to be augmented by the issue of one-pound notes to the amount of some twenty-five millions, which would replace an equal number of sovereigns in the pockets of the public. He also spoke of inducing the Bank of England to avail itself of the permission accorded under its charter to substitute silver for gold to the amount of one-fifth—a privilege which has never hitherto been turned to practical account.

These proposals were considered by the London Chamber of Commerce at a meeting specially convened for the purpose on the 21st January, Sir John Lubbock presiding. A resolution moved by Mr. Montagu favouring the increase of the metallic stock of reserve as the best means of maintaining the credit of the country in times of difficulty and panic was carried. But a second resolution, declaring that a desirable means of increasing the stock of gold in the issue of £1 notes, was negatived by 51 votes to 14, in favour of an amendment recommending preliminary inquiry by Parliament. The banking interests in London and throughout England are understood to be opposed to the issue of £1 notes, and if that be so the difficulty of getting such notes into general circulation would be considerable. Mr. Goschen, indeed, is inclined to make light of this difficulty. Quite recently he proposed the issue of 10s. notes—the equivalent of the Rs. 5 currency note. The cost of a bank note would be one penny, and its term of life five years. Ten millions of one-pound notes would only cost £41,000, which would give a little over £8,000 for the annual cost of the new medium against which may be set the loss from wear and tear of sovereigns. The idea of one-pound notes—so popular in Ireland, Scotland, and several of the Colonies—has not, however, found favour, though Mr. Goschen considers, that it still holds the field as the best means of increasing the metallic reserve, on the necessity of which everyone is agreed. It is by no means certain that the Bill to be introduced will contain this provision; the only alternative will be to compel the provincial banks to keep bullion reserves proportionate to their liabilities. Such a measure will not be palatable to the powerful banking interests, and there is room for a fiasco. The re-introduction in the Lords of the Indian Councils Bill is not a matter which will excite much interest in India. It is doubtful if it will be more fortunate in this than in preceding sessions. Mr. Curzon hopes that it will come down to the House of Commons before Easter, and this hope may be realised. Mr. S. Smith will then, no doubt, ask for the extension of the election principle to the Councils, and will thereby, in all probability, facilitate the shelving of the measure for the remainder of the term of the existence of the present Parliament. The paucity of the list of measures submitted by the Ministers to Parliament will doubtless be taken by both the political parties as an intimation that the present session will be short; and that dissolution may be looked for at any time after Whitsuntide.

AN old aphorism tells us that to learn news we must go from home, and, according to the China papers, British residents there had no idea that their surroundings were so serious until the English papers reached them. The *Celestial Empire* has much to say of the eccentricities of the London *Chronicle's* news from its correspondent in China, which it says is even exceeded by "the bare-faced and ridiculous concoctions which Reuter supplies from Tientsin and Peking." The doings of robbers in Manchuria, our contemporary affirms, have been given the dimensions of an actual insurrection which threatens to overturn everything in China. According to telegrams which have been published here, as elsewhere, there was a rebellion in China and anarchy prevailed from the sea to the end of the Great Wall. That people are living in the midst of such excitement, says the Shanghai paper, is news to most of them. It will be remembered that the *Chronicle's* letters were before challenged, but the correspondent reiterated his statements, asserting that he had his information from official sources. A correspondent in Manchuria, denies that there has been any massacre of Christians and Europeans there, or any general rising. There has been some little trouble in Manchuria, but it had no connection with foreigners or Christians. The rising was confined to places where there were bad harvests, the strife being embittered by the petty tyranny and bad faith on the part of the officials, and the evil influence of the turbulent classes, who avail themselves of the opportunity to loot and steal. The reports, according to this correspondent, have been grossly exaggerated, and he protests against his friends in England being condemned to sleepless nights and anxiety. True, he says, there were not less than twenty thousand people outside Chinchow, but their action had no political significance; there was no seditious influence at work, and those who thoroughly understand the situation regarded the outbreak as a mere trifle. There was no fighting worthy the name, and there was no necessity for despatching such a large number of soldiers; the responsibility for this lying with a "chicken-hearted official," who sent an alarming telegram and caused a panic. On the other hand, the Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Herald*, who, will not vouch for the information reaching him, though believing it to be reliable, declares that the movement of troops indicates more vitality on the part of the rebels, as he elects to term them, than is generally supposed. The movement, he says, is more than one of mounted banditti, including a wider range of territory and comprising a much large force than has ever been connected with the almost regular robber raids of that section of the country. In short, he says, it has definitely raised the insignia of rebellion. What he fears is that the Shantung men outside the Wall will sooner or later secure the sympathy of the men in adjoining provinces and united action will endanger the stability of the Government. The *Celestial Empire* admits that although the Manchurian outbreak has no political significance whatever there is real danger to be feared in the Yangste Valley. Thus the truth may lie between the two. It may be that the "chicken-hearted official" is the authority of the *Chronicle's* correspondent and of Reuter. Information travels very slowly in China, and the imperial edicts in which official accounts are promulgated we imagine do not make too much of the reverses of imperial troops. The events in Manchuria may have been exaggerated, but it is possible after all that a change of dates and places may make them truthful records of actual facts.

THERE is an unexpected ray of comfort in the address of the Hon'ble L. W. Forrest to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Founding his hopes for the present year on the experience of 1891, and the condition of the crops and the markets of Europe the chairman of that body predicts a good year especially for exports. By March, we are assured, there will be more business for the exporters than they can well manage. There is encouragement in what happened last year, which was looked forward to with so much misgiving. Although the export of cotton showed a falling off to the amount of six crores the wheat shipments were the largest ever made and the output of seeds, groundnuts, and other produce was so large that the total for the twelve months amounted to forty-one crores—an excess over previous year. The tonnage cleared from the port was fifty per cent. above the average of the previous two years. Even the threatened famine causes the Chairman of the Chamber little misgiving; he counts with entire confidence on the excellent arrangements made by the various Governments to prevent such fearful suffering as that which prevails in Russia. The confidence is not altogether misplaced, but unfortunately the best arrangements cannot save large areas in Madras, in Bombay, and in the Nizam's Dominions from great loss and considerable suffering. From many points afflicting accounts come of the dying of cattle, which in some places, are turned loose by their owners to shift for themselves, neither food nor water being available for them. Nevertheless India is an immense Continent, and the area afflicted by the consequences of prolonged drought is but small compared to wide tracts which will yield food for the relief of the famine districts and supply the Bombay shippers with cargoes for the markets of Europe.

SIR JAMES BROWNE, V.C., K.C.S.I., C.B., is, we hear, spoken of as the probable successor to Sir Robert Sandeman in the administration of the Sind-Belooch frontier. The Quartermaster-General has many special qualifications for that responsible and arduous position. Now that Sir Robert Sandeman is no more, he is, perhaps, the one officer in the Army who has an intimate knowledge of every hill and valley of that part of the frontier, and of the tribesmen and their chiefs. As an Engineer he had the making of the railway up the Bolan, and afterwards opened up the Hurnai route. He understands the tribesmen, their ways of thought, and their language. An experienced soldier he fought in the Sikh campaigns and was engaged in operations on the North-West Frontier five years before the Mutiny, in which he was twice severely wounded. For his part in the Afghan War of 1878-79 he received the thanks of Government and of Parliament. This stout old soldier has had no opportunity of acquiring political experience in the management of wild tribes, it is true; but in all other respects those who know his force of character and local knowledge regard him as the man best fitted to influence and control the tribes of Beluchistan, and keep their levies in hand.

WE learn that Mr. C. W. Richardson, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been transferred to Dharwar, and his office will be filled by the appointment of Mr. W. Webb. Mr. Dastur Hoosang, now Magistrate in Ahmedabad, becomes the new Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Jayakar, Judicial Clerk to Mr. Richardson, takes his place in the Ahmedabad court. Mr. R. D. Sethna

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNMENT AND EGYPT.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The House of Lords has voted the address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

Lord Salisbury, addressing the House, said the Government would never abandon Egypt to the supremacy of any other Power, or to anarchy, and he hoped that England's prolonged efforts in Egypt would not be allowed to fail.

THE DEBATE ON THE REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons yesterday the debate on the address in reply was commenced.

Mr. Samuel Smith, member for Flintshire, complained of the neglect of Indian affairs. He demanded the extension of the elective principle to the Councils of India and the introduction of a measure for the suppression of the opium traffic.

The Hon. G. Curzon, Under-Secretary for India, said he hoped the Indian Councils Bill would come from the House of Lords before Easter. A despatch showing the resolute intention of the Government of India to restrict the traffic in opium would, he said, be presented to the House shortly.

The debate was then adjourned.

A NEW GOVERNOR.

It is announced that the Hon. Francis Fleming, Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, has been appointed Governor of Sierra Leone.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

H. M. Troopship Crocodile with drafts from India arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKES IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., FEB. 10.

Several severe shocks of earthquake were experienced yesterday in different parts of this colony, and were accompanied with a violent eruption of a volcano at Ngaruhoe.

THE FREE COINAGE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 9.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has rejected the proposal for the free coinage of silver.

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON TO EGYPT.

PARIS, FEB. 9.

M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview to-day, declared that the French Squadron had touched at Alexandria as a compliment to H. H. the Khedive, and that there was no direct political motive in the visit. France, he added, was on cordial terms with England.

ANARCHISM IN SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 10.

The four anarchists, who were condemned to death for taking part in the affair of the 10th January last, were executed at Xeres to-day.

The anarchists throughout Spain are turbulent, and are making demonstrations in several places. A bomb was exploded yesterday in Barcelona, killing one person and wounding three.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 9.

The s. s. Pekin, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here at 6 p.m. to-day for Bombay.

The s.s. Valetta, for Colombo and Australia, also sailed at the same hour.

THE VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

The Volunteer Committee met at the Bengal Council Chamber to-day, the proceedings being of a purely formal character. It was decided that the future place of meeting should be the C. V. R. Head-Quarters. Few simple rules were drawn up and passed for the conduct of business at future meetings; and the appointments of additional unofficial members to represent the trades section of Volunteers were recommended for the consideration of the Government of India. The following members were present:—Brigadier-General G. C. Morton, president; Col. F. W. Chatterton, C. V. R.; Col. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C. I. E., A.-D.-C., of the North-West Provinces; Col. Allen Meare, A.-D.-C., E. I. R. Volunteers; Lieut-Col. Milne, the Surma Valley Light Horse; Lieut.-Col H. G. Meakin, the Poona Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. J. Buckingham, C.I.E., the Assam Valley Battalion; Captain E. W. Petley, C. N. V.; Lieut.-Col T. T. Leonard, Bangalore Volunteers, Major H. R. Goulding, the Punjab Volunteers, Captain J. F. Regan, the Rangoon Volunteers; and Lieut. W. Maude, C. V. R., secretary.

A STUDENT'S FRAUDULENT APPEARANCE IN AN EXAMINATION.

A Bengalee student was charged to-day at the Police Court for gaining admission at the Entrance Examination of the University by means of a fraudulent certificate. The Chief Presidency Magistrate refused to entertain the charge of fraud, and considered that the Registrar of the University, who knew a day before of the false document and laid a trap to catch the boy as an aider and abettor of the offence. The suggestion that the University was injured by the fraud, he characterised as childish and declined to proceed with the case, pending reference to the High Court.

MADRAS CROPS PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 10.

Agricultural prospects in a greater part of the presidency continue to darken. From the affected area news is scanty; and crops are nearly all harvested or withered. The number of persons employed on relief works has risen from 24,474 to 26,481; nearly ten lakhs of rupees have been disbursed as loans for well-sinking.

A SHAM FIGHT.

All the local troops have been busy for the past three days in repelling the attack of an imaginary enemy attempting to land at Madras.

SCARCITY IN THE MALSIRAS TALUKA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 10.

Scarcity of grain is assuming a serious form at the Malsiras Taluka, of the Sholapur District; and the inhabitants have begun to emigrate in search of food for themselves and fodder for their cattle. Mr. Snow, Collector, and Mr. Reid, Commissioner, have proceeded there. About Rs. 3,000 has been collected by subscription there for the relief of distress amongst cattle.

POONA SPRING SKY MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 10.

SECOND DAY.

The meeting was brought to a successful conclusion this evening, the timekeepers having a good day.

1ST RACE.—"The Kirkee Cup." Ponies running in this race not claimable. Rs. 199 to winner; Rs. 49 to 2nd from fund. For all ponies. Distance ¾ mile. Weight for inches, raised 7lbs. Penalties and allowances as in the Omnium Stakes. C. Bs. allowed 9lbs.

Mr Framji Dorabji's b a p Gazee, 10st 3lb, Capt Anderson 1
Aga Z Shah's g a p Pekin, 9st 6lb, Mahomed 2
Mr Fisher's b a p Little Tich, 9st 0lb, Native 3

Also ran Blood. This race was won very easily. Time—1 min. 29 secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Subaltern's Cup." Rs. 199 to winner; Rs. 49 from fund to 2nd galloway. For all galloways 13-3 and under claimable at Rs. 400 and who have never won a race or handicap with Rs. 49 added up to time of starting. Claiming as in Colonials. Distance 5 furlongs. 13-3 to carry 11 7. Allowances 3lbs. per quarter inch C. Bs. allowed 7lbs.

Capt Le Gallais' b a h Thistle, 10st 12lb, Owner 1
Capt Harrison's b ch g Cavalier, 10st 8lb, Capt Welman 2
Capt Chapman's b ch g John Malone, 10st 8lb, Capt Anderson 3

Thistle snatched the race from Cavalier by two lengths. Time—1 min. 14½ secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Omnium Stakes." Horses running in this race not claimable. Rs. 300 to winner Rs. 150 to second and 50 to third from fund. For all horses. Distance 1 mile. Weight for age and class raised 14lbs. Penalties, Winners of a race or handicap with Rs. 200 and upwards added, once 4lbs., twice of Rs. 200 or once of Rs. 500, 7lbs.; thrice or oftener of 200, twice of Rs. 500 or once of Rs. 1000, 10lbs.; thrice of 500 or twice of 1000 14lbs. Winners of a race or handicap with Rs. 1500 added to carry a penalty of 18lbs.; of Rs. 2000 24lbs.; of Rs. 3000 28lbs. Penalties not accumulative. Allowances. Maidens of day 4lbs.

Mr Woolmer's ch ch geld Minden, 10st 4lb, Owner.... 1
Mr Woolmer's b e m Stourbay 12st 0lb, Capt Anderson 2
Colonel Moore's b aus geld Assurance, 11st 4lb, Mr Gordon 3

Also ran Leila, Minden winning the race by half a length. Time—1 min. 53 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Desert Stakes." Horses running in this race not claimable. Rs. 300 to winner; 150 to 2nd and 50 to third from fund. For all arabs. Distance 1¼ miles. Weight for age raised 7lbs. Penalties and allowances as in the Omnium Stakes.

Mr Moochoal Shah's c a h Visitor, 9st 9lb, Kendal... 1
Mr Woolmer's b a h Lottery, 10st 6lb, Owner 2
Mr Framji Dorabji's ch a h Acrobat, 10st 6lb, Capt Welman 3

Visitor was the winner of this race by a short neck; also ran Secunder and Rufus. Time—2 min. 30 secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Ghorporie Cup." Galloways running in this race not claimable. Rs. 300 to winner; Rs. 150 to 2nd; Rs. 50 to 3rd from fund. For all Galloways 13-3 and under. Distance 5 furlongs. 13-3 to carry 10 stone. 3lbs. allowed per ½ inch. Penalties and allowances as in the Omnium Stakes. Special penalty. English and Colonial galloways 7lbs. extra. C. B.'s allowed 7lbs.

Col Willoughby's b a g Sans Peur, 10st 11lb, Capt Welman 1
Major Radcliffe's g a gal Barney, 10st 7lb, Capt Anderson 2
Mr Woolmer's b a p Minton, 10st 13lb, Owner 3

Pekin also ran; Sans Peur won easily. Time—1 min. 10½ secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Arab Scurry." Rs. 199 to winner; Rs. 49 to 2nd from fund. For all Arabs claimable at Rs. 600, who have never won a race or handicap with Rs. 49 added up to time of starting. Claiming as in Colonials. Distance 5 furlongs. Weight for age raised 1 stone.

Mr Framji Dorabji's g a geld Hermit, 10st 0lb, Capt Anderson 1
Mr Coochick Shah's b a h Victor, 10st 3lb, Capt Welman 2

Hermit kept to the fore the whole way, and won as he liked. Time—1 min. 12 secs. Ormonde also ran.

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 10.

Sir Henry Prendergast will not vacate the Mysore Residency until April.

LADY LANSDOWNE.

Lady Lansdowne will not accompany H. E. the Viceroy to Darjeeling on Friday, but joins the Kooch Behar shooting party next week.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, now on special duty at the Foreign Office, will probably act as Commissioner of Ajmere, and Colonel Biddulph as officiating Resident of Gwallior.

DR. ROBERTSON.

Dr. Robertson, who was acting as British Agent at Gilgit after Colonel Durand was wounded, is returning to India by the Skardo route, as it is not blocked by snow. As he is the first European who penetrated well into Kafiristan his report will be very interesting.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

It is rumoured that Sir Auckland Colvin may proceed to Egypt owing to his former experience in that country.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 9.

The P. and O. C.'s steamer Carthage arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 5-16
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	4-4¼
8¼ „ „	5-6
40s Mule Twist	0-7½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-3⅝
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68 13-16
4½ per cent. „	67¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	41½

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ARRIVAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, with his staff, arrived in Bombay yesterday, at 5 a.m., by the Poona passenger train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where he was met by General Budgen, D. S. O., Commanding the Bombay District, Major Hilliard, Captain Cox, and Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Weedon. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency entered a carriage-and-pair and drove to the Cooperage. The arrival was of a private nature. A salute of 15 guns will be fired this morning to announce his Excellency's arrival.

THE WEEK OF SORROW.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 19.

In Scandinavian folklore there is a legend of a man who dreaded death so much that he sought all the world over for a dwelling-place where the inhabitants knew nothing of the grim visitor. At last he found a village where death was not known to come, and there he settled with his wife and family. But though disease and death did not touch these happy people, there was another danger, a great mysterious danger, to which they were subject. Sometimes there came a voice calling one's name—calling so persuasively sweet, that it was impossible to resist it. And those who followed the voice were never known to return. But the man being warned, was not afraid, he determined not to answer the delusive voice; and he made his wife and children agree also to resist it. In time the call came for the man's wife; and though he tried to hold her back, she could not disobey the voice;—it was so strong and so persistent. And she left her husband and her children and her home, and all she loved best, and went out into the dreary unknown country beyond the village. Then the man knew that there is no place on earth where people live for ever.

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The voice that was heard long ago in Scandinavian villages has been calling here this week—calling imperatively persuasively, relentlessly, wooingly, to suit all manner listeners—calling the young Duke from his home, the Cardinal from his palace, the merchant from his office, the poor tired work-girl from her cold garret, the starving labourer from the outcasts' shelter. And they have gone!

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Reluctantly, perhaps, the young prince has left his home, his golden prospects, his loving mother, his young sweetheart, his friends, and all the good things that life offers to one born in the purple, for whom the pathways of the world are loyally strewn with roses. In the ears of the aged Cardinal the "Voice" sounded much sweeter and more attractive. At 84, there was not much to leave behind. His contemporaries had almost passed away—his illusions were dissipated—his schemes, his interests, his hopes could fully centre in the present time, for life after eighty is not counted by years, but, like an infant's, by months and days.

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But while the Nation mourns aloud for the Prince, in whom it foresaw its future King, and for the Cardinal in whom it recognized one of the most remarkable and admirable characters of the time, it is full of private woe for many whom the "Voice" of the Scandinavian story has called away. Death seems to have lately adopted the modern method of doing things on a vast scale by co-operation. A cynical French physician says "Chaque saison fait sa liquidation d'homme, comme les magasins de nouveautes." A grim French idea of a cheap sale, at which we are all marked in plain figures while death stalks around and picks up the best bargains.

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There is something more poetic than this if not less terrible in the idea of the irresistible voice that sooner or later we all must obey—the voice of our mother earth calling us back to her bosom.

O Earth! earth! earth! hear thou my voice and be
Loving and gentle for to cover me.—*Herrick.*

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The report drawn up by the Executive Council of the London School of Medicine for Women shows increase in the number of students attending the schools, as well as in the facilities afforded them to attain the high standard of knowledge which is essential to carrying out the important duties confided of late years to medical women. That the public appreciate the services of medical women is shown not only by the statistics of the New Hospital, which is controlled altogether by professional women, but also by the ever-increasing number of appointments at home and abroad held by graduates of the school. In India, Burma, Corea, China, Australia, medical women hold positions of trust and emolument; while at home, every day sees the prejudice against lady practitioners swept away, and the recognition of the value of their services by their appointment to fill the office of house surgeons, resident physicians, &c., to hospitals, workhouses, and board-schools. At the re-opening of the school on the 1st October, 1891, thirty-six students entered for the full course and five took single classes. A Parsee Lady, Miss Vaki, and a lady from Australia are amongst the new students, which brings up the total of students attending the school to 133.

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At the intermediate M.B. Examination in July of the University of London, Miss Moffett took marks qualifying for a gold medal for Organic Chemistry, and in November, Miss Pace was awarded the 2nd gold medal for Obstetric Medicine; she and Miss Sturge also taking honours in Medicine. Miss Alice McLaren, M.B., has taken the B. S. Degree. At the Society of Apothecaries six have passed the First, eight, the Second, and two, the Final Examinations. At the Royal University of Ireland, two students have passed the Second Examination in Medicine, one, the third, and two, the M. B. Examination. At the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh and Glasgow, six have passed the First, three, the Second, and five, the Final Examination. The Teaching of Chemistry has been strengthened by the appointment of Miss Lucy Boole, who holds a tutorial class, which is most useful. For the first time, a graduate of the school, Miss Emily Wood, M.B., London, has been appointed as Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy to the school. Mrs. Keere now gives instruction in Practical Pharmacy in the school. An additional endowment has been made for the Fanny Butler Scholarship, and the present holder, Miss Valewska Von Himpe, is preparing for Medical Mission Work and the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society. Mr. Alphonse Daudet has been studying lying as a mental disease, and, in collaboration with M. Leon Henrique, has written a drama, called "La Menteuse" which will shortly be produced in Paris. One remarkable case of the mental diseases has lately occurred in Paris. A woman gave herself up to the superintendent of police, making a very conscientious and apparently accurate account of the manner in which she had one by one murdered her three infants. It was subsequently demonstrated that she never had had a child at all.

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As a cure for scolding wives a medical journal suggests nicotine; not injected like morphia into the system, but in the old-fashion, through the medium of a cigar or pipe. It is not difficult to believe in the efficacy of this suggestion; for even if the tobacco failed to soothe over-excited nerves the effort to keep a pipe or cigar in position would certainly tend to stop the flow of language, or resolve it into a low guttural grumbling, which being unintelligible would not be so intolerable.

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Not *a propos* of the preceding paragraph, it is announced that another Women's Suffrage Bill is in process of evolution. Like the phœnix arising from its own ashes, the Women's Suffrage Bills die; and are again at once re-vivified. To Sir Algernon Borthwick, M.P., womankind will be indebted for the new resurrection, over which he proposes to preside on the first day of next session. The effect of the Bill which seeks to give the Parliamentary franchise to duly qualified women would be to extend the right of voting to women who already have a voice in the election of the County Council, the School Board, the Town Council, and the Board of Guardians.

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As regards papers, London will soon be in the position of the town in which all the inhabitants were of the medical profession and there were no patients. We shall soon be all editors or journalists and where, oh! where shall we find readers. Mr. G. A. Sala is starting a paper to be called Sala's journal, in size and form like Dicken's Household Words. Mr. Sala will have efficient help in editing in his wife (sister of Mr. Arthur Staunard), who was his secretary, when she was Mrs. Caralampi. Mrs. Arthur Staunard "John Strange Winter" has transformed her *Golden Gates* into *Winters' Weekly*, a change that is by no means an improvement in nomenclatures. *Golden Gates* was a far-fetched and too suggestive title. People hinted that "Brazen Gates" would have been more appropriate. But now that people have got used to the name it seems a pity to change it for a worse one, on an exceedingly inartistic cover. John Strange Winter, in alluding to her portrait on the outside, says it does not show that she is vain, but it shows that she was vain, though the printers must by now have rather smothered her vanity.

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At Midsummer we may expect the *Vagabond's Annual*, edited by Jerome K. Jerome, and Mr. G. B. Burgin, and written and illustrated by the most illustrious and talented vagaboads of the day. Among the members of the Vagabond's Club, who will contribute tales or illustrations, are Messrs. J. M. Barrie, Conan Doyle, Yangwill, Partridge, Barry Pain, A. Morton, F. W. Robinson, and S. Hutchinson. Another unique magazine will be the February number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, which will contain prose, fiction, verse, all contributed by the daughters of famous parentage. The work of thirty will be represented. Thackeray, Hawthorn, Dickens, J. Fenmore Cooper, Horace Greeley, Mr. Gladstone, President Harrison, W. D. Howells, Senator Ingalls, Dean Bradley of Westminster, Julia Ward Howe, Gen. Sheridan, Jefferson Davis, and nearly a score of others, the work of whose daughters is supposed to show evidence of heredity in literature. President Harrison's daughter, Mrs. McKee, will contribute her first article to the magazine, and will deal with the training of children.

***

One of the very newest plans for aiding woman's progress towards a perfect education has been lately inaugurated by Miss Berry, 27, Holland Park Garden, W., assisted by several ladies and gentlemen, whose names are a guarantee for the soundness of the scheme, as well as for Miss Berry's capacity to carry it out. Miss Berry proposes to receive young ladies as boarders, who are studying subjects, such as medicine, art, music, cookery, needlework, at any of the great London centres, and who wish for more freedom than is afforded at the ordinary boarding schools, with the necessary chaperonage that parents and guardians of good position would desire to afford their daughters' or wards. Miss Berry, who has had long experience, has high recommendations as a teacher, and will, if desired, regulate the courses of study to be undertaken and will recommend efficient and reliable teachers. Opportunities for learning house-keeping, domestic accounts, etc., in fact, all the branches of a liberal education will be afforded to those who desire it. Ladies who wish to go about and see London and the various places of amusement will be given facilities for doing so, while those who enjoy a quiet home life will be made as comfortable as possible. Miss Berry's charges are moderate, and to Indian people, who are obliged to leave their girls in England for their education, the plan should commend itself. Amongst the names of people to whom Miss Berry refers is the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, of Bombay, and several other influential people at home and abroad.

PALITANA NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, FEB. 8.

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB, who was recently in Bombay for the benefit of his health, has just returned to his capital.

His Highness had for a long time in contemplation the extension of his country, and a *pura* or a new village has been inhabited recently by his Highness. It is named Bhairavpura, after the temple of Shri Bhairavnathji. In populating this village the Thakore Saheb has incurred heavy expenses. A State hospital has been built here for the use of the inhabitants of this new village at a cost of about Rs. 30,000, in which every accommodation is provided for the in-door patients as well as the hospital establishment. Other new buildings have also been built here, such as lines for the mounted police force, Custom House and Police offices, and the Superintendent's bungalow and a bandstand. All the shops in the market are built in a straight row and in one uniform style, with arches in the middle of them. A *pucca* road has been built by his Highness at a cost of nearly Rs. 15,000 to mitigate the inconvenience felt by merchants and others to come into Palitana from other stations by way of Songhad. Mr. Osman Jamal has erected a ginning factory here for the convenience of merchants and other traders, where cotton and other produce are excellently ginned and cleaned, and it gives great facility to merchants and cultivators. The ginning factory has given occupation to the inhabitants of this place.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

THE number of visitors is daily increasing, and the Exhibition seems to be more popular every day. It is little wonder this should be the case, as the electric light and the band in addition to the pictures all tend to make the Secretariat rooms an uncommonly pleasant lounge after 5 o'clock.

The beautiful picture of Mr. Griffiths, "The Temple Steps," has been taken away to be sent to the London "Academy," which opens in May.

On Friday next the rooms will be reserved for purdah ladies between 12 and 5 o'clock, and on Monday, the 15th, school children, accompanied by their teachers, will be admitted between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. at 2 annas each.

The Honorary Secretary has received Rs. 50 from Mr. Byramjee N. Seervai for the free admission of Parsee charity school children, and no doubt other gentlemen will be glad to make similar arrangements for the schools in which they are interested.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, with the English mails of the 29th ult., left Aden at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-break on Monday. The Pekin, which communicated at Aden with the Valletta, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Rev and Mrs F J Clarke, Mr Ackroyd.

From Brindisi: Brig-Surg Barry, Mr Touch, Mr A G Dent, Mr H Harris, Rev F T Cole, Capt G W B Swiney, Mr. and Mrs S Gore-Browne.

From Ismailia: Mr W Roe.

BOMBAY CLOSED RACES.

SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1892.

ENTRIES.

THE TALLY HO CHASE (Open)—2 miles.

1 Capt. Fowle's b ch m Stella.
2 Capt. Steele's b a p Blobbs.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE (Open)—¾ mile.

1 Aga Coochick Shah's b aus m Minnihaha.
2 ditto b a h Victor.
3 Mr. G. Craig's b aus g a Laureate.
4 Dr. Martin's ch aus m Meg.
5 Capt. Peyton's g aus m Favorite.
6 Mr. Burder's b aus g Billey.
7 Mr. N.S. Symons g aus gel Woodsnipe (late Master Jack)
8 Mr. Hunter's b aus g Paragon, by Euclid out of Peerless.
9 Mr. Hunter's ch aus g Jester. by Euclid, out of Juanita.

THE YORKSHIRE CUP—1 mile.

1 Capt. Harrison's b ch p Cavalier.
2 Mr. Gordon's g a p Cassidy.
3 Col. Rhodes' ch a p Sherry.
4 Maj. Radcliffe's g a g Barney.
5 Mr. Wells Cole's g a p Sattara.
6 Col. Willoughby's b a p Sans Peur

NOVICE STAKES—5 furlongs.

1 Mr. Beyt's bl a p Chang.
2 Dr. Martin's ch a g Mystery.
3 Capt. Harrison's b ch p Cavalier.
4 Mr. Foulkes' g a p Sly Boots.
5 Mr. Beatty's ch a p Cupid.
6 Mr. Murray's b a p Allah.
7 Capt. Steele's b a p Blobbs.
8 Mr. Barnard's b ch p Tommy.

THE STAND PLATE—1 mile.

1 Mr. Craig's b a g Bonnie Boy.
2 Mr. Gordon's br a h Newminister.
3 Capt. Harrison's b a g Volunteer.
4 Mr. Moochal Shah's ch a g Ormond.
5 Col Willoughby's b a h Bey.
6 Capt. Braid's ch ch m Princess Ida.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.

1 Mr. Beyt's bl a p Chang.
2 Mr. Beyt's ch ch m Seeta.
3 Aga Z Shah's ga p Pekin.
4 Mr. Foulkes' b a p Turk.
5 Mr. Moochal Shah's g a g Speed of Thought.
6 Maj Radcliffe's g a g Barney.
7 Mr. Murray's ch a g Tawney.

Starting Declaration Forms to reach the Honorary Secretary at 1 p.m., on Friday, 12th inst., at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Ordinaries will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 9-30 p.m., same evening.

J. S. STEELE,
Honorary Secretary.

A WORTHY married couple, living in the circuit of Meseritz, in Germany, during the past year had five children added to their family circle. The mother of the children is the wife of a master smith, named Hausler, of Kainscht. The Frau had twins in January 1891, and at the end of the year, on December 31st, she presented her husband with triplets.

HEAVY PASSAGE OF A CLAN LINER.

THE Clan Line s.s. Clan Stuart, of 1,351 tons, under the command of Captain D. Leslie, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo, 8 saloon passengers, and 2 breeding horses, had very severe weather during her voyage. She left Liverpool on the 9th January for Bombay. On the evening of the 10th January in the Bay of Biscay she encountered very severe weather, which lasted for three days, causing considerable damage to the ship. On the 10th she experienced a moderate gale and high sea, and frequent heavy squalls of snow, and the steamer laboured heavily. The Captain ordered the trysail and staysail to be unfurled, and scarcely were the orders responded to than the staysail was in shreds. The force of the wind increased and the vessel, shipping water fore and off, lurched heavily. On the 11th the gale increased, the high cross sea continued, causing the steamer to roll heavily. At about 7 a.m. the decks were flooded fore and aft, and it was barely possible for any of the hands to get from one end of the vessel to the other; the wind increased to a very strong gale the sea running very high, causing the ship to labour very much. At about 4 p.m. she shipped a heavy sea aft, which smashed No. 4 starboard gangway. The wind increased to hurricane force, the ship being continually struck by mountainous seas. At about 11-45 p.m. a huge wave was shipped sweeping over the vessel on the portside smashing the chartroom, life-boat, and horse-boxes to atoms. On clearing away the wreckage, one horse was found dead. Other horses on board suffered severely from the effects of the weather, one horse was standing on the platform of its box, which alone remained. On the 12th at about 1 a.m., engines slowed, and the Captain rounded the ship to port. At 1-30 a.m. she hove to. Later on she shipped a very high sea which took away the bridge ladders, and smashed the chocks of the starboard life-boat. The wind and asea continued in hurricane force, the water filling the decks fore and aft; while the engines were kept at dead slow. Till noon of the 12th there was no sign of abatement of weather. Late in the evening the wind showed a slight decrease; but a second horse died of exhaustion. Both the carcases were thrown overboard. On the morning of the 13th the ship put about and proceeded at full speed on her voyage, after three days terrific weather. Great praise is given by the passengers to Captain D. Leslie and officers of the ship and men for their bravery and admirable behaviour. The following are the names of the passengers:—Mr. Hibbard, Mr. Neunan, three Misses Neunan, Mrs Williams and child, and Miss Shield.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. C. Warre, Kings Royal Rifles, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham, Rifle Brigade, have been detailed for duty at the Depot.

MAJOR H. J. FERGUSSON, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to the General Officer commanding the troops in Canada.

LIEUTENANTS A. H. CUNNINGHAM, R. H. West, H. H. Turner and R. H. Macdonald, Royal Engineers, are under orders for duty in India, and will probably embark about the 3rd March.

THE undermentioned exchange Battalions:—Colonel G Barton and G F Guyon, Royal Fusiliers; Captains C A C Deane and C H C Van Straubenzee, and Lieutenants C F Lennock and H P Leader, Suffolk Regiment.

IT has been settled that Colonel Parker, Chief Commissariat Officer, Mian Mir, retires from the service from the 15th instant, and will be relieved by Major Kieghly from Peshawar. Major Young succeeds the latter. Major Kieghly arrives at Mian Mir on the 8th instant.

THE undermentioned remain at home on leave: Major L B Wilbraham, Irish Fusiliers; Captain G F Ellison, West Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant F S E Boothby, Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieutenant R A Chambers, Northumberland Fusiliers, and Surgeon-Captain G W Brazier-Creagh, Medical Staff.

IT is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer the additional annuity of £10, available in consequence of the increase of certain appointments in the classes eligible for the grant of the medal and annuity for meritorious service, on Sergeant-Major William Burke, Naini Tal Depot,

CONSEQUENT on the decision to raise the status of the Punjab Frontier Force to that of a 1st class District, and to reduce the Presidency District to a 2nd class command from 1st April next, the postings of the General Officers Commanding will be as under:—Major-General Sir W. Lockhart, to continue in command of the Punjab Frontier Force; Major-General Lord Frankfort to the Lahore District, vice Major-General Sir H. Gough who vacates on the 1st April. Colonel F. Lance C. B., to command the Presidency District.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captains W V Eccles, Rifle Brigade; Captain F W Sondamore and Lieutenant G N L Labertouche, Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenants O L Downes, East Lancashire Regiment; A S Stephen, Royal Fusiliers; R McDonall, East Kent Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Captain W J Murphy and Lieutenant H B Des V Wilkinson, Durham Light Infantry; Lieutenants G D Crocker, Munster Fusiliers; P L Gower, Derbyshire Regiment; A B Lindsay, South Wales Borderers; A H Ommaney, Wiltshire Regiment; C H Harington, Liverpool Regiment; J A C Somerville, Northumberland Fusiliers. To 3rd Battalion.—Major F T Whittington Raikes, Rifle Brigade. To 4th Battalion.—Captain A V Jenner, D S O, Rifle Brigade.

THE HAZARA MEDAL AND MANIPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having noticed in recent issues of your paper that her Majesty the Queen had been pleased to sanction the grant of the Indian Frontier Medal to all troops engaged in the Miranzai and Hazara Expeditions, it would interest many in this station and in Burma to learn, through the same medium, if there is any prospect of the Medal being granted for the Manipur Expedition.—Yours, &c.,

A TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIER.

Deolali Camp, Feb. 7.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN MYSORE.

WE are given to understand that Mr. Lewis Rice, C.I.E., the Director of Archæology to the Mysore Government, who has recently been engaged in surveying the Chitaldroog District, has reported the discovery there of Edicts of Asoka, inscribed on immense boulders in the same ancient characters and the same Pali or Prakrit language as the similar records that have been discovered in the North of India. None of these Edicts have hitherto been found south of Guzerat and Ganjam; hence the importance of the present find. It is known, however, that after the third Buddhist Council, held in the 18th year of Asoka's reign, Missionaries were sent to Banavasi and to Mahishamandala, which latter may, both from the connection and the name be understood to mean the Mysore country. The principal inscription now met with consists of thirteen lines covering a space of 15½ feet by 11½. The words "Devanam piye" can be distinctly read at the end of the first and eighth lines, and "Jambu dipa" towards the end of the third line. Beyond the fact of the discovery there had not been sufficient time to report more particular details regarding the inscriptions.—*Madras Mail.*

HEINRICH DORN, whose death at the ripe old age of 87 is announced from Berlin, was a prolific composer of operas, symphonies, cantatas, and smaller works, but his fame was chiefly established as a conductor and critic of the Berlin *Post* and other periodicals. The son of a merchant, Dorn was a pupil of Zelter (the teacher of Mendelssohn, and himself a pupil of Fasch, who was a pupil of Bach), and he successively succeeded Wagner as opera conductor at Riga, Conrad Kreutzer at Cologne, and Otto Nicolai as conductor at the Royal Opera, Berlin, where he remained nineteen years, till his retirement in 1868. Dorn taught Schumann counterpoint, and was a more or less intimate friend of Mendelssohn, Moscheles, Spontini, Devrient, Weber, and other celebrities of their period.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest occupied the chair. There were also present Messrs. J. L. Symons, A. F. Beaufort, S. D. Sassoon, A Abercrombie, P. Savile, J. Tintner, E. Schoen, R. S. Campbell, G. Cotton, E. Proctor, F. A. Reddie, M. C. Turner, G. Scaramanga, S. Abraham, J. Cassels, L. Æppli, B. Jackson, F. W. Quanborough, and H. W. Uloth; Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, J. M. Byrne, J. W. Brown, C. Worthington, D. H. Glade, J. C. Bergendahl, J. H. Sleigh, J. Dickson, and James Buchan.

The annual report was submitted, the substance of which will be given in our issue of to-morrow.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forrest, in moving the adoption of the report, said: Gentlemen,—We usually hold our annual meeting in the month of January, but the production of the report was delayed by the time of our Secretary being occupied at the close of last month in assisting your Chairman to arrange the public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, when the leading representatives of the people proposed a vote of condolence to her Majesty and the members of the Royal Family on their recent sad bereavement. It must have afforded the greatest satisfaction to all of us Europeans to notice with what entire union and harmony each and every community joined with us in expressing their sympathy and regret. Few of us will forget the marked respect shown on Wednesday, the 20th of January, when every mill, office, and establishment was closed. The report has now been in your hands for some days, and it treats the subjects discussed by your Committee so fully and so clearly that there is very little for me to say; and it is rather for you, gentlemen, to express your opinion, than for me, whose views as a member of the Committee are already before you in this report. The improvement in the local post deliveries has very properly been recognized as a public benefit procured by the representations of your Committee, and especially by the careful and able manner in which the case was worked out by Mr. Marshall and placed before the Postal authorities. Mr. Atkins deserves much praise for his ready response to our representations, and Mr. Owen for the willing way in which he carried out the reforms. I trust the new Committee will see their way to suggest to the Post Office that the half anna stamp should be made the unit, that the advance should be by half annas, and that we should be allowed to send a *tola* for the lowest postage. I am told on good authority it would not perceptibly increase the burdens of the letter-carriers, and it would free a large and influential portion of the public from the restrictions of using one particular class of paper and envelopes. The bill of lading question will no doubt come up for discussion again. Most of us will note with satisfaction the late decision in the Court of Small Causes, whereby a steamer was made responsible for short delivery, though the bill of lading was so worded that her agents declined responsibility. The cotton frauds question was one of the most important subjects we have had to deal with. We all appreciate the trouble taken by Mr. James in the matter, and we respect his desire to benefit the trade and his care for the interests of the ryots and of Government. A more energetic Commissioner does not exist. He deserves the thanks of all mercantile men for the zeal with which he entered into the development of feeder lines in the Northern Division; but we found it quite impossible to agree with him either as to the necessity or advisability of any legislation. We could not go to Government and ask them to undertake the supervision of the cotton trade, and order the ryot to grow any particular class of cotton. We found that in the Berars and in Khandeish the cultivation of cotton was flourishing and increasing. I believe that the new rule of sampling and examining cotton from any part of the bale will check adulteration and false packing, and a little more of interchange of information between our Cotton Trade Association and the Associations in Europe will make our trade run smooth, and we shall be better able to offer the kind of cotton it best suits our ryots to grow. With regard to feeder lines we have borne our testimony to the value of Mr.

of money poured into America for her crops, and the farmers have therefore ceased from pressing for more currency. People seem surprised at the low rate of exchange while the statistical position is said to be so strong. They quite overlook the effect of the American cotton crop on the demand for our own, and our own short crop. Meantime exchange is going down, until our sterling prices are brought to such a level as will attract European buyers. I ventured at the last annual meeting to say that there was every prospect of a good year before us, especially in exports, looking to the condition of our crops and of the markets in Europe. The figures of our trade up to 31st December have surpassed my anticipations. 1891 has been a bumper year for Bombay. The cotton crop was the second largest ever known, and our exports much above the average. Our wheat shipments the largest ever made, and that of seeds, groundnuts, and other produce so satisfactory that, notwithstanding the exports of cotton show a reduction in value of nearly 6 crores, our total exports for the twelve months reach 41 crores, a slight excess over previous years. The tonnage that cleared from this port was nearly 50 per cent. over that of the two previous years. This is some consolation if the prospects for this year are not so bright. But prices for all kinds of produce are now on a very low level, and I daresay that after March we shall all have more to do than we can well manage. Though we have famine in some parts of India, the admirable measures for relief undertaken by the various Governments prevent the possibility of such fearful sufferings as are being endured by the Russian peasantry, for whom, indeed, we must feel the greatest sympathy. I will conclude by thanking you for the honour you have conferred on me by re-electing me to this chair. I thank the members of the Committee for their assistance during the past year, and those gentlemen who have obliged us by sitting on the special committees, and giving us the benefit of their experience on certain subjects. The staff deserve much credit for the careful and accurate manner in which the statistics are made out, and you will all admit the measuring department continues to give general satisfaction, the whole being under the able management of Mr. Marshall, whose valuable services to the Chamber of Commerce we all appreciate so highly.

Mr. A. F. Beaufort in seconding the motion said:—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by the Chairman. If the past year has seen no burning questions discussed, the report before you is sufficient evidence that a considerable number of important subjects have been carefully ventilated and good work done in the interest of the trade and commerce of this port. You, Sir, have touched upon the majority of the points in the report and there are only one or two to which I propose to refer. I entirely agree with the Committee in what they say regarding the working of the Merchandise Marks Act. We have been fortunate in having had it administered by men of the stamp of Mr. Spence and Mr. James Campbell, and I think we ought to congratulate Government on their permitting the present incumbant to remain at his post for more than the average period of his predecessors. Our best thanks are due to Mr. James, the enthusiast, for his agitation regarding cotton, for it has enabled the Chamber, through the able pen of its Secretary, to place its views in no uncertain light before the Government. Following in the steps of the immortal Sir Charles Napier, I understand Mr. James has on bended knees, cried "peccavi." In the administration of the Province we wish him every success and a happy repose from studying the wickedness of those engaged in the cotton trade of this country. I shall be glad if members will express an opinion as to whether the time has not come for the Chamber to take up the question of the Bill of Lading reform. I am quite aware of the great difficulties in the way, but I think, nevertheless, an effort should be made to try and secure an uniform Bill of Lading homewards from Bombay. Some of you may remember the attempt which was made two years ago by a self-appointed committee of shippers but that attempt failed because Messrs. Ralli Brothers withdrew at the eleventh hour. I hope I may look with confidence to Mr. Scaramanga to induce his firm to join in a fresh attempt to settle one form—a form fair alike to shippers and shipowners, a form which will not require to be carefully examined each time it is used to see if any fresh exceptions have been introduced. The speaker then referred to the recent judgment in the Small Cause Court against the Hansa line and to the action of a firm of agents in heading a Bill of lading of their own by the well-known title of "Eastern Trade Bill of lading." Continuing he said, an outward form was arranged some years ago for piece goods between the Manchester Chamber and the four liners who recently wrote to the "Economists" repudiating the bill of lading which had been objected to but they made no reference to their homeward forms which were frequently the subject of revisions without notice to the public. Even the P. and O. recently did this and left shippers to find out the change. I fully anticipated, said Mr. Beaufort, that at this meeting the anonymous "Member of the Chamber," who disputed in the local papers my assertion that a vast majority of the members still adhere to the resolution passed some years ago regarding the Silver Question, would have come forward with a fresh resolution favouring bi-metallism. This *rara avis* has, however, not had the courage of his opinions and I think he has acted wisely in maintaining his anonymous position.

The report was adopted.

Mr. George Cotton moved that the thanks of the Chamber should be tendered to the chairman, deputy chairman, the outgoing committee, and the secretary for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year. He remarked that no vote of thanks would be complete unless it included the name of their secretary, Mr. John Marshall, to whom they owed their best thanks for the very full report of the proceedings of the Chamber during the past year. They also owed him a debt of gratitude for the careful, and courteous manner in which the ideas of the committee were conveyed whether it was to Government, the public, or, whoever else it might be. After the chairman's speech and that of Mr. Beaufort it was not necessary for him to say much. He thought it right in proposing the vote of thanks to say that it seemed to him that the Chamber had, as it always had, been on the alert with reference to all matters. There was not the smallest thing that escaped their attention, and certainly they were constantly engaged in considering that very big question, *viz.*, the railway question The chairman, in his remarks, had referred specially to the Merchandise Marks Act, in so far as it had not touched local producers of yarns. Although the Act had not exactly effected all that people expected it would, yet he felt sure it had not oppressed them, as many people thought it would. No doubt under the judicious working of the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Spence, and Mr. Campbell the Act had been worked to very great advantage with a minimum of disadvantage. They did not want legislative measures that would interfere with their trade, and in the working of the Act he felt that he was expressing the views of not only that Chamber but of every one in Bombay, when he said that they appreciated it most because of the judicious way it was worked. An injudicious working of it might have been a very serious hardship for most of them. He trusted that the new committee would not forget to work upon that point of the Act with reference to yarns, for it was one of those little technical mistakes which it was almost impossible for a Government to avoid unless they had good expert opinion about them. As to the Cotton Frauds Act, he could only endorse what had already been said. Their best thanks were certainly due to Mr. James for the time and labour he had devoted to that particular subject. That the committee could not recommend legislation would be seen from the report. He thought they must thank Mr. Marshall specially for the very elaborate report upon that question, for it was a document which could be pointed to ever afterwards as an answer to those who favoured legislative measures for protecting their own business. Referring to the postal service, he considered they were deeply indebted to the chairman, the secretary, and the committee for the good services they had rendered not only to the Chamber but to the whole of the public, and he further thought it would be wrong if they did not take that opportunity of expressing to the Postmaster-General their sincere thanks for the kindly and courteous way in which he had received the suggestions made by the Chamber. Speaking of the incoming committee, Mr. Cotton said they were passing through rather critical times with an exchange at 1s. 3¾d., with scarcity in some parts of the province, and with a vast outlay in the North-West from the absolute necessity of providing for the defence of the Empire, and it struck him that at some future time the Government of India might find some difficulty in balancing their account. If unfortunately at any time there should be such a deficiency he thought it was the duty of the committee of that Chamber and every commercial man to point out in what way he thought it could best be made good. The land-tax it was impossible to increase; the income-tax and the salt duty had hitherto been those from which the Government had drawn, but he believed they were all agreed that the income-tax, as far as this country was concerned, was a most objectional mode of taxation. Its incidence was unfair and to increase the salt-tax would be looked upon as a hardship for the poorer classes. There was, however, one thing which the Government of India could do, and they should ask them to do if necessary, and that was the re-imposition of the import duties. (Mr. Beaufort: "No, no.") So long as it was thought that the import duties were protective, that they protected the mill industry of this country against Lancashire, he thought Lancashire had a right to say, no one part of the Empire should be protected against another. But it had been shown that the import duties were no protection, for the mill of Bombay had since its removal increased to four, five, or six times their former number. If the duties were a protective measure he would be one of the first to oppose their re-imposition, because he did not believe in coddling any industry. For purposes of revenue their re-imposition was perfectly fair, especially in India. It was the only way they could get anything from the various States throughout India, which contributed little or nothing to the defence of the Empire. He sincerely trusted that the Chamber, recognising the fact that it was not a protective duty, would change their tactics, and if unfortunately it became necessary for the Government of India to balance its account by any fresh imposition of taxation, that would be the direction the Chamber would point out to it.

Mr. R. S. Campbell in seconding the motion, said he felt sure that all would unanimously join in passing a cordial vote of thanks to the retiring Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year. The report showed that the labours of the Committee had been varied and extensive. After the full and interesting speeches which they had had the pleasure of listening to it would be wrong of him to take up their time with any lengthened remarks. He should, therefore, only briefly refer to one or two points. Being one of the representatives of the Chamber in the Port Trust Board he should like to say a few words about matters which were mentioned in the report as having been before the trustees and which had been that day referred to by the Chairman. The Committee had done well to draw attention to the great delay which had taken place in carrying out the suggested overbridges. There was no doubt that they were urgently wanted in several places notably on the Frere Road near Wari Bunder. The difficulties of arranging between the Municipality and the Port Trust about the proportion of the liability had caused this matter to lie over for a long time, but it was now being actively discussed and he trusted that before long matters would make some satisfactory progress. As to the landing and embarking of passengers in Bombay, there could be only one opinion. The facilities for landing and embarking passengers were not what they should be in a place like Bombay, and it was most desirable that they should be improved, but it was an exceedingly difficult thing to know what was best to be done, and the more the question was considered, the more real the difficulties appeared. There had been various suggestions for improvement and they had all been carefully considered by the Port Trust. Undoubtedly the best plan would be to have a really good landing place in Mody Bay available for boats of considerable draught of water at all times and at all seasons of the year, but it was found that this would be an exceedingly expensive undertaking; and the Port Trust would not be justified in incurring the expense at present at any rate. The new small pier at Ballard Road near the Port Trust offices could at any time be extended if found advisable. It would be interesting to see what improvement resulted from that new pier and from the new comparatively deep water landing place at the Customs bunder. If those improvements we not found enough, the Chamber must continue to agitate; but the difficulties which had to be faced must be kept in mind. Speaking of the Merewether dry dock he said, he was glad to have the opportunity of calling public attention to the great advantages of that dock. He did not think that it was sufficiently known what facilities were given for docking and cleaning steamers at all times and tides, the steamers being able to move into and out of dry dock from the west docks at any time. He had all along thought that the charges were started on too high a scale; but he hoped there was a fair chance of some reduction being made that year and he was sure that steamer owners would find it a great advantage to use the dock for periodical examination and cleaning of steamers especially during the eight months of the year when the climate of Bombay was particularly suitable for the works. Alluding to the Merchandise Marks Act he said as the report stated the Act had worked well during the past year, but it would add much to its usefulness if the provision were enforced which empowered the Public Prosecutor to take action with regard to infringements of the Act which were found out after the goods had passed the Customs House. As matters stood private firms or individuals would only take proceedings very reluctantly when forced to do so in self protection, and no private person would undertake the trouble and expense of instituting proceedings for the public good. The Collector of Customs had, he believed, suggested that power should be given to the Public Prosecutor to take action with regard to goods which were found by the police and the customs authorities to be contrary to the Merchandise Marks Act after the goods had passed the Customs House. For instance labels giving wrong descriptions were affixed to goods after they had passed the Customs House and before they reached the consumer. He thought it would materially help the usefulness of the act if that power were given.

The chairman remarked that if Mr. Cotton, instead of expending his eloquence upon the members of that Chamber, would when he next went home go through districts of Lancashire and succeed in convincing the Chambers of Commerce in Manchester, Liverpool, Oldham, and other ports that they should not bring weight to bear upon the Secretary of State in reference to the question of import duties, he would do much more good than that Chamber was ever likely to do in regard to the subject. (Laughter.)

Mr. Beaufort said he would like to know whether Mr. Cotton would approve of the imposition of an export duty on cotton yarns from Bombay to China and other foreign ports so as to put Bombay and Manchester in regard to an imposition of duties on an even footing.

Mr. G. Cotton replied that he considered Mr. Beaufort was completely out of order. He had had an opportunity of making a speech upon the motion he (Mr. Cotton) proposed, and he did not take advantage of it. He could not put himself out of order by answering Mr. Beaufort, otherwise he should be pleased to do so. (Laughter.)

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. M. C. Turner moved and Mr. S. Sassoon seconded that the following gentlemen be elected members of the committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1892:—Messrs. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., G. C. Scaramanga, R. S. Campbell, G. C. Bergendahl, H. W. Uloth, D. H. Glade, and R. H. Macaulay.

The motion was adopted.

It was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by the deputy chairman, and carried unanimously:—That the following addition to the new tonnage scale, in accordance with ascertained measurement, be confirmed:—Pressed bran in bags, 12 cwt. to the steamer ton; unpressed bran in bags, 11 cwt. to the steamer ton. Pressed bran to be understood as not less than 5 maunds (of 28 lbs.) in a bag of 45 by 26 inches.

The following were elected members of the Chamber:—Messrs. Latham and Company, and the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited.

Mr. N. S. Symons was re-elected auditor for the year 1892.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the passing of a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

His Excellency Sir Asman Jah, Minister of Hyderabad, accompanied by his suite, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Ahmedabad, and alighted at the Grant Road Station, where he was met on behalf of his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Hill, Assistant Secretary to Government, and Mr. Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government. Sirdar Diler Jang, Mr. Cursetjee Pestonjee Battliwalla, and Mr. Devdant Dani were also present to meet his Excellency, who on his alighting from the carriage was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Mr. Cursetjee. After shaking hands with those present his Excellency entered his own carriage, and drove to his temporary residence at Altamount, Gowalia Tank Road.

Sir Frederic Leighton and Mr. Alma Tadema have already expressed the great interest they feel in the question of the adaptability of the electric light to artist's studies. Our contemporary "Lightning" continues to publish opinions of artists on the subject. Mr. W. L. Wyllie advises "one central light—if movable so much the better." Mr. Boughton has not used the light yet, but hopes to do so before long. Mr. Frith thinks the "extreme blackness of the shadows" thrown makes the electric light useless for this purpose; Mr. E. J. Poynter is "not in a position to give an opinion;" and Mr. Hook (happy artist!) lives "out of the fog" down in Surrey, and does not work by artifical light. Mr. Linley Sambourne is also living "out of the fog" at Ramsgate; but he will be back at his London house in April, and then will tell us what he thinks. Mr. Ernest Waterlow says that all will be well if the electricians can supply a silvery grey light in the studio such as when the sky is slightly veiled by a thin cloud.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company, Ld., earnings for week ending 16th January, were Rs. 7,152, Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 6,380 Increase, Rs. 772. Receipts per mile for week ending 16th January 1892, Rs. 140-3-9. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 125-1-5. Increase, Rs. 15-2-4. Receipts from 1st to 16th January 1892, Rs. 14,107. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 15,603. Decrease Rs. 1,496.

The main point discussed in the negotiations recently carried on at Darjiling between the representatives of the Indian and Chinese Governments, was the establishment of a trading mart in Tibetan territory. It has been agreed that this should be opened at Yatung near Rinchingong.

The Commander-in-Chief during his Burma tour will remain in Rangoon from the 10th to the 15th instant. He will halt twenty-four hours at Toungoo on his way to Mandalay, where he will arrive on the morning of the 17th. Leaving by river steamer on the 20th, he will stay a day at Myingyan and Thayetmyo respectively, reaching Rangoon again on the 24th, and sailing the same day for Calcutta, where he is timed to arrive on the 27th.

The Government of India has recently had under consideration the question of the powers legally possessed by railway administrations under section 45 of the Indian Railway Act of 1890 to levy terminal charges in addition to the maximum mileage rates for the carriage of the several descriptions of traffic. The section quoted authorises a railway administration to charge reasonable "terminals" which includes charges in respect of stations, sidings, depots, warehouses, &c., and of any other services rendered, but it is not always called upon to provide such accommodation, or to render services of the nature referred to, except at the despatching and receiving stations, and therefore the Government of India is of opinion that no special charge on this account can be legally levied.

As regards "terminals" at stations of origin and delivery, the Government of India considers that it is not at present practicable to lay down for general adoption any fixed scale of maximum charges, but the Local Governments, administrations and officers controlling railways have been instructed to carefully watch and systematically scrutinise all charges of this nature to ensure that they are in every case reasonable and do not exceed in amount such a sum as would be arrived at by a fair appraisement of the considerations set forth in section 46 (2) of the Indian Railways Act of 1890.

The Bangkok papers to hand by the last mail contain reports of the hearing of the action for criminal libel brought by Captain Jones, V.C., British Resident and Consul-General at Bangkok, against Dr. Peter Gowan, lately Medical Adviser to the King of Siam. The libel complained of was the publication of a scandalous and defamatory libel on Captain Jones, in the form of a letter addressed to that gentleman, and in the form of a copy of the same letter sent to the Marquis of Salisbury. Dr. Gowan has been fined £100.

In the course of an article on "Unexpected Successions" a contemporary remarks:—"It was during a big game expedition in the Rockies that the Hon'ble Gilbert Leigh, who sat for South Warwickshire, fell over a precipice on the Bighorn Mountains, and there, at its foot, the mangled remains were found by his faithful friend, Mr. Grenfell, of Taplow Court,"—now a guest of Lord Wenlock.

Mr. T. H. Holland, in charge of the Geological Museum of the Government of India, who is now touring in this Presidency, left Madras on Monday evening for Salem to investigate the iron resources of that District.

"Punch" has been quietly turned into a limited liability company. Probably Mr. Agnew is desirous of getting together the capital he has sunk in it. Some of the staff are rather annoyed at not having been allowed the opportunity of acquiring shares.

The Theatre de l'Art, which is the latest experiment in dramatics in Paris, is not to be described in the witty *jeu de mot* applied to realism by the critic who could not say whether it was "*du cochon ou de l'art.*" The point of the joke would be lost in translation. The Theatre de l'Art does not go in exclusively for modern masterpieces, though Mr. Oscar Wilde's "Salome" is to be played there next month.

When President Kruger addressed a public meeting of his countrymen the other day, and called his dear friends thieves and murderers, it was shrewdly suspected that the "Oom Paul" of the Transvaallers had, before indulging in oratory, been indulging in dinner, not wisely, but too well. Nobody understood the allusion. At length, however, a contemporary says, a light begins to dawn. When President Kruger, Mr. du Toit, and their fellow negotiators were over in England to secure an amelioration in the Convention of Majuba it was proposed that they should be invited to the Mansion House. Sir Robert Fowler then ruled over the city, and he declared in a letter to the *Times* that he would on no account receive representatives of a people and nation whom he regarded as thieves and murderers. "Oom Paul" has a long memory. When he rose the other day to make his speech he found the invading Englishman looking on with supercilious smile, and recalling Sir Robert Fowler's violent phrase, he addressed his countrymen, with the alderman's epithets. This is the true inwardness of President Kruger's apparent aberration.

Japan, a short time ago, established a sort of Press censorship, the Government having been violently attacked by one of the Opposition journals. The newspapers, we now learn, are agitating for a revision of the regulations, which are certainly more in keeping with a despotic than a constitutional Government. The penalty of suspension and confiscation is by far the most objectionable of the various clauses, stifling, as it must, all free discussion of the politics of the Empire. It is claimed to be indispensable for the preservation of peace and good order. The Cabinet is said to be firmly opposed to the abolition of the security money now required from the publishers of a political journal, as well as to the repeal of the penalty of suspension.

European ladies are often invited to visit the harems of the rich Moors in Morocco, and, some time ago, one of the inmates—a beautiful young girl—fainted at the sight of one of the lady visitors removing her gloves. The young girl thought she was removing a thick skin from her hand, and the sight frightened her so much that it was some time before she could regain consciousness.

According to a Liverpool paper, Earl Russell has gone back to his electrical business, which he is pursuing with great diligence. On several Sundays he has, like the village blacksmith, gone to a local church, and read the lessons for the day, all of which is very interesting, and sets a high moral example which other gentlemen who have figured in the Divorce Court would do well to imitate.

The new German rifle which is to replace the Mannlicher in the armament of the German infantry is now on its trial, some of the regiments in garrison in Alsace-Lorraine having been provided with it by order of the Emperor. The new weapon is of much lighter calibre than the weapon at present in use and is a reproduction on a smaller scale of that distributed to the German infantry regiments in 1890. It is reported to be an excellent weapon not easily put out of order and easily repaired. Practical tests of its efficiency for the every-day work of the soldier were made by the Imperial Guard, who were armed with it for a period of six weeks before it was finally sanctioned. It is not intended to arm the German cavalry with a rifle in future. Some of the highest German military authorities have lately pronounced in favour of a wider use of the lance in the cavalry branch of the service, and in future the Uhlan and other light cavalry regiments will carry a short sword, a revolver, and a lance. The carbine formerly used was decided to be encumbrance to a soldier in managing his lance as it interfered with the full use of that weapon.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt does not like to be interviewed by anybody, who does not speak French fluently. During her present tour in America, she manages to say "No" in a variety of graceful and ingenuous ways to the hundreds of interviewers who betray their ignorance of the Gallic tongue the moment they attempt to speak it. Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, has more than once expressed his wonder at the ignorance of French that prevails in America. The language is studied and read, but seldom spoken.

Some strange specimens of humanity present themselves at the Immigration depots in this country. Thus Dr. Seaton, who examines coolies at Madras before they are shipped to Natal, reports that he refused to pass an ex-policeman who came up for medical examination. His general appearance was that of a religious fanatic, and he stated that he did not intend to do any work. He was obviously unfitted to be a field-labourer, but the Agents shipped him all the same. Before starting he dressed and painted himself as a fakir, and was no doubt a person of some importance among the immigrants on board. He was "allotted" on arrival at Natal, but it is not stated whether he carried out his intention of not working for his living. Another man, quite sound in health, had his heart on the right instead of the left side and the larger lobe of his liver was also in the wrong place. He was exhibited to the local Medical Association in Madras before being sent across the seas. The Protector in Natal writes in all simplicity concerning him:—"The man with his heart on the right instead of the left side (who is also a photographer) has been allotted."

At the county sessions at Moate a girl named Jane Anne Callanan, residing at Clara, county Westmeath, has sued the proprietor of the Parnellite newspaper the *Westmeath Independent* for damages for libel. In March last the defendant's paper published a statement that the girls of Clara were all Parnellites. The girls in Messrs. Goodbody's factory in that place of whom plaintiff is one, signed a protest against the statement that they were in favour of an adulterer, and in a subsequent issue of the paper, a letter appeared commenting on the protest, and containing, the plaintiff alleged, reflections on her moral character. The case resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

The idea of a Catholic Club, which has been mooted of late, is not a new one, states the *World*. The old Stafford Club was well-known in its day, taking its name from the title then borne by the head of the Catholic family of Jerningham. Later, it became the St. George's Club; and under that name it flickered out seven years ago, after some heavy subsidies had been demanded from the members of the Committee. Perhaps it is the recollection of these fines that has led the Duke of Norfolk to decline to take part, for the present, in any attempt to revive a club on purely religious lines. But a number of more sanguine spirits, at the head of whom is Lord Arundell of Wardour, had lent their names to the proposed scheme for a new club, and Sir William Vavasour is the organiser-in-chief.

The port of Ravenna, in the Adriatic, has recently been provided with a fog bell, the invention of the Abbe Ravaglia, and worked by electricity. It is situated at the end of the mole leading into the harbour, and the current is conveyed to it from a battery in the lighthouse about a kilometer distant. The apparatus for striking the bell consists of a magneto-electric motor planted in the bell tower, and connected to a mechanical puller. When the current from the battery passes through the armature of the motor the motion of the armature is caused to turn a disc having pins projecting from its border. These pins catch on the end of a pivoted lever as the disc revolves, and by raising one end of the lever depress the other, thereby pulling the bell chain and making the hammer strike the outer rim of the bell. A rapid series of strokes is the result, and the loud, continuous note is heard for a long way. The battery employed is the constant form of Daniell, and a galvanometer is kept in the circuit to show that the current is of proper strength. A telephone circuit also enables the attendant at the lighthouse to hear the "drone" of the motor and thus know whether it is working at its proper speed. Such an apparatus is under certain circumstances cheaper, simpler, and more convenient than a steam syren or a bell actuated by the waves.

The people of Peterborough, says the *Standard*, are greatly disturbed by the proceedings of a "ghost." Some months ago a small house, No. 22, Mayor's-walk, was taken by a railway man, named Rimes, whose family consisted of his wife, brother, wife's brother, and three children. Ever since going into the house they have been subject to the most extraordinary and terrifying experiences, until they were driven from the place. A private detective, named Wright, was called in, but he, like others before him, fled before the morning dawned. Whilst the inmates were in bed an invisible hand lifted the bed-clothes and threw them on the floor. The doors were shaken with such violence as to make the house tremble to its foundations. On one such occasion a door was partly broken, although Rimes was in the room at the time. The most terrifying feature was the unearthly noises that accompanied these manifestations. One witness states that they sounded as if a portion of the house had fallen in with a crash; another described it like a cartload of bricks being emptied in the house. The noises varied, and occasionally were like a table laden with crockery being overturned. The private detective said he heard what he imagined to be a sack of coals drawn along a landing, and then thrown down the stairs. Although the noises were so great as to alarm the neighbours, nothing was ever found displaced. The visitations were invariably preceeded by a low humming noise, as if caused by a rushing wind. The neighbours declare that their houses have been shaken as if by the reports of cannon.

It seems that there is really a whistling language. A French traveller, M. Lajard, has written a work on the subject, which has just been occupying the attention of the Paris Academy of Sciences. It is in the Canary Islands that people whistle instead of speaking when they hold converse with each other. Nor is the whistling language a mere language of conventional sounds. It is composed of words, as it were, like any other language, and the inhabitants of the Canary Islands attain great proficiency in it, so that they can converse on all sorts of subjects. The whistling noise is produced by placing two fingers inside the mouth. M. Lajard declares that the language has a great affinity with Spanish, being in fact a sort of whistling Spanish. He has jotted some of it down in a sort of musical notation, and it is found that any sentence has exactly one syllable more than the equivalent sentence in Spanish, the extra sound being accounted for by the fact that the first syllable serves as a mere exclamation designed to attract the attention of the person addressed. M. Lajard learnt enough of the language to converse to a certain extent with the natives.

Death-bed gifts of the kind legally known at *donationes mortis causa* are, as all lawyers know, rather slippery things; but there seems good reason for satisfaction that an oral bequest of this sort has been confirmed by the verdict of the judge of the Sheffield County Court. In this case a man who had died intestate and without any known relations was in possession of a sum of 126*l.*, deposited at call in the Sheffield Union Bank. It appeared that when he was in a dying state he took a key from under his pillow, and, in the presence of witnesses, desired his landlady—a widow named Nicol—to open a drawer and take out of his hand book and deposit note, telling her that he desired her to have the money, and "wished that he had more to give her." Presumptively the poor old man had found Mrs. Nichol a kindly and attentive nurse, and in that case her moral claim to his bounty was certainly stronger than that of the Crown to whom his little property would otherwise fall. To be just, the representatives of the Treasury appear to have had no objection to this settlement of the case—all they desired being legal authority for handing over the money.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, there were present:—Mr. E. B. Carroll, Chairman, Colonel Merewether, R. E., Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. M. B. Barbhaya, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, A. M. Dharamsi, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDERS.

The Committee accorded their approval to the acceptance by the Municipal Commissioner of the tender of Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally, the lower of the two tenders, received for the supply of stationery during 1892-93 at schedule rates, and also the tender of Mr. Moosabhoy Adamji, the lower of the two tenders, received for the supply of drawing materials, at schedule rates.

The Municipal Commissioner reported to the Committee that he had arranged with Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., for the supply of 154 tons of Davison's West Hartley coal at the Love Grove Pumping station at Rs. 15-4 per tons, plus Rs. 1-4 for cartage.

REMUNERATION TO POLLING OFFICERS.

At the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Committee sanctioned the payment of Rs. 851 to be paid to the several polling officers employed at the last rate-payers' election.

WATER-SUPPLY AT BHULESHWAR.

The following memorandum from the Commissioner and the report of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works, on the subject of the water-supply to the residents of Bhuleshwar was read to the meeting:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th February, 1892.

Memorandum.—The accompanying report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works, is forwarded to the Standing Committee. The Commissioner has nothing to add to what the Engineer has laid before the Corporation. The whole question lies in a nutshell. Is quantity to be sacrified to pressure? The Commissioner apprehends that there can be no answer to this question but a negative; but as Tansa water will be supplied in the course of two months he hopes that by that time it will no longer be necessary to consider it.

(Sd.) H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner.

To H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to report on the petition forwarded under your No. 19594 of the 24th November last. I had intended to combine in one report this and the information called for by a resolution of the Corporation, but the latter cannot yet be furnished. The petition purports to be from "we, the inhabitants of Bhuleshwar Ward," 654 signatures are attached; but no addresses are given, and in consequence I have not been able to inquire why the complaints are made, nor whence they come. "We, the inhabitants of Bhuleshwar Ward," at the census of 1891 numbered 204,267 persons, of whom 63,237 were in the Tulsi district, now on the intermittent supply petitioned for. It is evident, therefore, that this petition only *at most* affect 707 of the population in Bhuleshwar ward. The petition proposes to withdraw a portion of the supply from the ground and first and second floors, on which reside about 85 per cent. of the 70,000 persons living in the Vehar portion of the Bhuleshwar district. Withdrawal of the supply on the ground-floor leaves, be it noted, no alternative supply to the numerous four-footed beasts which have not yet learned to live on the upper floors. I append tables showing that from 1,886 to 1891 the number of connections increased 22 per cent. and the revenue yearly 70 per cent. From Rs. 6,65,000 to Rs. 10,80 000 (exclusive of Municipal properties). Granting for the moment that the system in vogue in 1886 gave satisfaction, do not the two facts first stated taken into account with the third that the supply mains from Vehar and Tulsi are the same as in 1886 show that we are now in such a different set of circumstances that what would give satisfaction then would not now. Since 1886 the lengths of mains in the city has increased by 28 miles; nearly 25 per cent. of the total length of the distributing system. But I append extracts from Corporation proceedings previous to 1886, which show that the system then in vogue did not give satisfaction, and it was under that system that the Corporation came to the conclusion that the water-supply must be increased, even if it cost 1¼ crores of rupees to do it. But the absolute decrease from 284 complaints in the Vehar district in 1884-85 under the intermittent system to 104, 92, 99, 91, and 101 in succeeding years under the constent system is surely a fair test of the superior efficiency of the present system as compared with its predecessor, also noting that the 1,80,000 people under the Tulsi intermittent system furnish as many complaints as 6,50,000 in the Vehar district. That argument is surely clenched by the fact that in 1890-91 the complaints rose to 176, when the old system was reverted to in order to filter the Pawai water at Bhundar Wada. In that year 104 complaints were received in the monsoon months of July to November (intermittent supply) and only 72 in the dry weather months under constant supply. The present supply is utterly inadequate under any system whatever to supply the demand in Bombay, but the present system draws at least 2 millions of gallons more daily from the lakes than the old system. It has been everywhere a recognized bye-law that the first duty is to supply water, the next to supply it of good quality, the third constantly, and the fourth place is given to high pressure, for which in some places an extra charge is levied as in London. I cannot value the readiness for dealing with fires as that put upon it in the petition, nor do the public value it at the petition value, especially when the valuation is arrived at by the negative process of want of water at a fire. The number of calls in 1889-90 was 88, but we cannot say how many incipient fires were extinguished by the fact of one chattyful being immediately available on the ground floor, if not on other floors. The minimum supply given in the Vehar districts in that of the 24" main running full bore. The pipes are always full, and if the pressure is low it is because the demand is so great that the supply mains delivering from the lakes cannot equal the demand. The tables appended give the figures in detail upon which the above statements are based. No one knows so well, nor regrets so much the loss and inconvenience caused by the present insufficient supply as the Water Works' Engineer and his subordinates, but the root of the evil is the deficient quantity not a defective system of distribution in the Vehar district.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) S. Tomlinson.

The consideration of the question was postponed till the next meeting.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

GIRL ORATORS AT THE NOVELTY.

A very interesting contest took place at the Novelty Theatre yesterday afternoon, between a number of young lady aspirants for oratorical distinction. H. E. Lady Harris graced the occasion with her presence, and bestowed the prizes upon the winners, saying a few kind words to each. The competition was preceded by a recital of the "Queen Mab" speech of Mucutio by Mr. Miln, followed by the balcony "scene," both of which were thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Miln, in introducing the young ladies, said: "I am very much gratified that her Excellency Lady Harris has been pleased to come here to witness this competition, and I certainly hope that these competitions will lead to the establishment of an oratorical scholarship in connection with your University. You seem to have paid attention to all other branches of education, but to have utterly neglected teaching your young people correct forms of speech." After this eight young ladies recited as many different selections, and it was the general opinion that their recitations were more satisfactory than those given by the boys on the two preceding Saturdays. The first prize was awarded to Miss Mehta, who recited Mark Antony's oration over Cæsar; the second to Miss Servai whose recitation of Juliet's potion scene was received with genuine enthusiasm. On the whole the recitations were marked by very fair ability, and were received with favour. Mr. Miln thanked the ladies and gentlemen, who have so steadfastly patronised his readings, and the afternoon was ended in the expression of very general congratulations to the successful girl-orators.

The following incident, says *Truth*, shows that a landlord may occasionally be a much better-hearted man than his agent A farmer, who had been on Lord Lathom's estate, for thiriy-six years, was in default with his rent at the last audit, and received notice to quit. A notice advertising the sale of his stock appeared, and it happened to catch the eye of the noble landlord. Lord Lathom sent for his tenant, and the result of his interview was that the farmer was promised that the whole proceeds of the sale should be handed to him, and that he should have an allowance of 30s. a week from the estate for the remainder of his life. I relate this story as a lesson to landlords at large, who are frequently most unwise in leaving their dealings with their tenants entirely in the hands of deputies, who have no regard for any but pecuniary considerations.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURCHASE OF THE GORDON MILLS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at the company's office, No. 6, Hornby Road, with Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit in the chair. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors have convened this extraordinary general meeting with the view of laying before you the scheme of purchasing the property of the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, which can be had at very cheap rates. As the production of the mills of your company is in much demand and commands a good market, your directors think it advisable of extending your business by purchasing the concern of the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, which could be had cheaper than its present value, which as estimated by the directors of that company as per statement now laid before you amounts to Rs. 745,462. The principal portion of this property, it may be mentioned for your guidance, consists of a pair of brand new triple expansion engines, by Douglas and Grant, of 800 indicating, but capable of working up to 1,000 h.p., two new boilers, on Howden's forced draughts principle, which together with gearings, iron boilers, and engines, have alone cost the Company Rs. 2,44,000. There are also valuable freehold and leasehold lands, say, 47,365 sq. yds. of freehold and 22,943 sq. yds., of leasehold, at an annual rental of Rs. 1,200. The price of land in the neighbourhood is ruling at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per sq. yd., but calculating these lands at a reduced figure of Rs. 2½ per square yard the value amounts to Rs. 1,52,000. Not only that but there are also a quantity of blow-room machinery, accessories, and mechanic shop-tools and buildings, such as cotton godown, blow-room, mechanic shop and chimney, and two large tanks for supplying water, and pipes surrounding the mill for fire service. Moreover a good sum of money has been sunk by the company, say about Rs. 18,000, for reclaiming grounds, Rs. 10,000 for constructing roads, and Rs. 12,600 for making drains for hot-water and tunnels. The valuation above-mentioned is made by the directors of the Gordon Company on the basis of the cost that would have to be incurred if such portions of the buildings that have been saved from the fire and can be well utilised were to be rebuilt and if the engine machinery and boilers that are there at the premises were to be newly ordered out from England and the value of the land having been calculated. Another statement, which is also laid before you, has been prepared by your manager, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., calculating very carefully the valuation on the basis of most reduced rates shows the total value of the property to be about Rs. 5,61,020. Your directors have the pleasure to recommend you to buy the whole property if it could be had for about four lakhs of rupees, exclusive of ropes, stores, and articles of salvage which the directors of the Gordon Mill Company have purchased from the underwriters, and which could be taken over at market value, which figure you will be pleased to notice is considerably under the estimate made by the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia, as mentioned above. Your directors may have mentioned that having ample reserve and other funds on hand they do not want at present to increase your capital. After the purchase, if sanctioned by you, the directors contemplate to put up 25,000 ring spindles and 500 looms, the cost of which, together with that of the building required for the same at 4½ is estimated to be about Rs. 11,37,000; but to commence with they at present intend ordering out 18,000 ring spindles and 500 looms. Your directors fully trust that you will see

SPORTING NOTES.

THREE year olds have been more successful in the City and Suburban than in the Lincoln Handicap. Going back to 1853, we find that Ethelbert, with 5st 13lb in the saddle, and ridden by Wells, won after a dead heat with Pancake, a four year old, whose impost was the light one of 5st 2lb. Wells rode Virago, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb, to victory in the ensuing year. Hospitality, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb, defeated 24 opponents in 1856. In 1857 George Fordham steered Adamas, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb, first past the judge's box. Jem Adams, who to-day has a long string of chasers at Epsom, was quite a youngster when he rode Glenbuck at 4st 12lb in 1859. Glenbuck, by the bye, bolted twice on his way to the post, and when the flag fell was left at the post. Despite these drawbacks, however, he won easily. Seven years elapsed before another three year old won, Delight, 5st 9lb, disposing of 18 opponents in 1866. Speculum 6st 12lb, Alpenstock 6st 3lb, Sabinus 5st 9lb, Jack Spigot 6st 9lb, all three year olds, won respectively in 1868, '69, '70 and '71. Lord Rosebery, in the three year old Aldrich—6st 4lb—supplied the winner in 1874. Sefton, with 5st 8lb on his three year old back, made hacks of 27 others in 1878. Bird of Freedom won under the burden of 6st 4lb. Since then a three year old has not caught the judge's eye first.

According to the "World," the latest importation from America is a teacher of whist, who comes under Mudie's management, to try a season in London. Mr. R. F. Foster, who is known in England chiefly as the author of "Foster's Whist Manual, Whist at a Glance," and the self-playing whist cards, has been contributing to the amusement of New York's Four Hundred for the past three years by taking charge of small whist parties, meeting about once a week, and organised by prominent society people, at their homes for the entertainment of their whist-loving friends. Mr. Foster goes to these classes prepared for the occasion with a number of pre-arranged hands, which have been selected with a special view to the capacities of the members of the class, and which are both instructive and amusing—instructive, because they illustrate points of good play, and amusing, because of the pleasant little surprises and interesting situations which are developed in playing them over. Those who desire more serious and advanced instruction, or who do not wish it known that they are "studying" whist, avail themselves of Mr. Foster's skill by taking courses of private instruction.

A cycling contemporary has taken the trouble to draw up a list of the disparaging criticisms upon the record breaker by those who are jealous of his superior prowess. In the first place he is invariably accused of getting his machine for nothing. If his opinion is asked about a machine, it is viewed with evident suspicion. Whether he says it is good or bad he must have a motive. Then when he wins a race, he becomes the victim of the advertisers. "Try Snooks's Invigorator, as used by So-and-so in the great twenty-four hours' road ride," meets his eye in every cycling paper, possibly with a picture of himself designed to indicate the Invigorator's effect in abnormally developing his muscles. Or he may become a pacemaker, whereupon he is told that he has forfeited his claim to be considered an amateur, for it is a matter of common knowledge that the competitor whom he assists gives him ten shillings a day and his beer. The conclusion is, that the happiest man is he who rides not in order to beat records, but for his own gratification, a conclusion in which a good many who have never felt the inconveniences of notoriety will probably be inclined to agree.

When it is borne in mind how thinly an assumed name hides the indentity of its bearer, I am surprised, says Mr. John Corlett that so many should pay the large sum of £25 annually merely for the sake of running their horses under a "nom de plume." Mr. "A. B. Carr," I hear, has now disappeared from the scene, and so has his friend, Mr. "G. Cleveland." They will run their horses next season in their own names, and very good names they are. I cannot tell how many assumed names that sturdy gin-spinner, the late Mr. Graham, had, but I can call to mind Mr. Hessey, Mr. Keswick, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Bertram, all of whom, it was said facetiously, dined together, covers being invariably laid for one. Mr. Graham, however, had good reason for frequently changing his name, as the folks who dealt with him fairly bothered the life out of him when they knew that he had any horses running.

"The Cricket Board," a new game, invented by Mr. Ford Kelsy, is an exact representation of cricket. With a few trifling modifications, the rules are the same as those of single-wicket cricket, and the game is played on a folding-board covered with baize, which is placed on a level table. It can be played by two or by a number taking sides. The members of the side having first innings take control in turn of the handle let in at the side of the board by regulating the movement of which the batsman is made to play to all parts of the field. The members of the other side bowl overs of any number of balls that may be arranged. The ball, having been placed in position, may be bowled any pace or pitch by gently drawing and then releasing the lever at the end of the board.

Our classic horses are passing through a trying period just now. The robust division, benefited by bracing frosts, "do" well day by day, and come to hand hardy and well as soon as their trainer begins to think about putting them into strong work. On the other hand, the delicate and nervous youngsters become starved in the cold winds, and require to be kept warm in their stables. Several horses of bygone days had to be indulged with a fireplace in their box, and Victor Emanuel had a fire going in his winter apartment at Ashgill. Horses of this sort lose flesh and strength during the cold season, and they present the appearance of the regulation "bag of bones" when their trainer begins serious operations with them towards the commencement of the campaign.

It is a somewnat significant fact that the trainers who win the most races with two year olds in the early months are seldom found in possession of a good three or four year old that can stay. Possibly there never was a man to equal Joseph Dawson in bringing forward two year olds, and for many years he had an enormous stable of horses. Time after time he has had the best two year olds of the year, but they seldom or never grow into cup horses. His brother, Tom Dawson, on the other hand, was never dangerous with his early two year olds, nor was he much of a hand in preparing horses for sprint races. He had, however, more than his share of long-distance runners. The same is the case with Alec Taylor.

Shy horses are decidedly decreasing. Despite the noise met with on the course—far from conducive to the temper of highly-strung, sensitive thoroughbreds—the modern racer can faithfully be credited with being an animal after the style of that quadruped in "Pickwick," which, according to the Rochester ostler, "wouldn't shy if he met a waggin load of monkeys with their tails shaved off." For the Two Thousand Guineas the field is likely to comprise, among others, Orme, Bonavista, Gelopsis, Bushey Park (or Dunure), St. Angelo, Sir Hugo, Scarborough, and perhaps Polyglot. There may be a "dark" candidate or two to reckon with when the day arrives, and it may be well to note that the race was won by an unknown last year.

Bonavista, who belongs to Mr. C. D. Rose, has been backed in the small books both for the Guineas and the Derby. It should not be forgotten that his sire and dam both showed good form over the Epsom course. Bene 'Or won the Derby, and Vista, ridden by Sam Loates, carried Lord Rosebery's colors to victory in the Great Metropolitan of 1883. Bonavista, by the bye, is the name of a town, cape, and bay, on the east coast of Newfoundland. The cape, which has an elevation of some 150ft., is famous for its lighthouse with a revolving light.

A study of the Derby acceptances shows that out of the 57 horses left in 15 can claim a Derby winner as their sire. Ormonde is the sire of four—to wit, Orme, Orville, Goldfinch, and Llanthony. Bend Or has also four, these being Bonavista, Polyglot, Hatfield, and Palisandre. The Galopins number four, viz., Flyaway, Gossoon, Galeopsis, and Calvados. Hermit is credited with Whisperer. A doubt exists as to whether Hermit or Galopin sired Lady Hermit; and the parentage of St. Angelo is not a certainty, he being described as by Clarivaux or Galopin.

As regards the dams of the 57 "contents" only one Oaks winner is to be found. This is in the case of Dragoman, who is by Isonomy—Janneto. Turning attention to the Oaks for progeny of Derby winners we find that of the 45 fillies which hold their ground, Bend Or is the sire of two, three are by Hermit, Galopin has four, Lady Hermit being by Hermit, or Galopin. Only one of the 45 is out of an Oaks winner, viz., Biddy Fowler, by Muncaster—Jenny Howlett.

In the old days four horses have been known to run for a race all belonging to one man, though they ran in different names. This, of course, opened a wide door to fraud, and the Jockey Club very properly soon took active steps to put down the scandal. Sir Robert Peel, for some reason or other, ran his horses under the name of "Mr. F. Robbinson," and it was "Mr. Robertson's" Anton that ran the great match for £3,000 a side against Kent, the betting being even as to which would stop and kick.

Steeplechasers are worth keeping when they can be relied on. The ancient Gamecock, for instance, is a very valuable horse and always pays his way. Last season he did pretty well, but in 1890 he won over £2,000 in stakes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kongsee. 696 tons, Captain H McGill, cleared yesterday for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 850 tons, Captain T Hughes, cleared yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 140 deck passengers.

THE s s Eleanor, 1,228 tons, Captain H Fill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth (8th January), with a cargo of 2,244 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Imaum, 2,705 tons Captain R Polland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (16th January), with a cargo of 5,147 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE following is a list of passengers per Italian steamer Dco. Balduino, Captain A Cruciani, sailing to-day for Genoa:—For Genoa—Mr J B Brown, Mr Emilio Premji and Mr Luigi Faggioni. For Suez—Mr Apostolides, Mr Montzabos, Mr H N Bate, Mrs Bate, Mr Anastasacchi, Mr Salvatore Balaxchi, Captain W C Bate, Mrs Bate and Miss O Bate. For Aden—9 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Stuart	1354	Leslie	B	F Muir & Co
„ H. Balckow	639	Hardcastle	C	B & P S N Co
„ Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Blanc	O	M Marritime Co
„ Raventhaler	1830	Hansen	P	Glade & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co
„ Krishna ..... „ „

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich meantime.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. D. Balduino	2044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
„ Clyde	2198	Parfitt	4	P & O S N Co.
„ Thibet	1665	Webmer	5	Do.
„ Serica	1735	Mackenzie	6	H J M Suleman
„ W. Hall	2620	Buck	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Clan Stuart (s)	Leslie	Liverpool, Jan 9.
	Eleanor (s)	Fill	Blyth, Jan 8.
	Imaum (s)	Polland	Cardiff, Jan 16.
	I. M. S. Canning	Black	Karachi, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Dunbar (s)	Porret	Marseilles.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Kongsee (s)	McGill	Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Naseri, Hughes, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ D. Balduino, Cruciani, for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Serica, for Marseilles and Hull.
„ Clan Stuart, for London and Liverpool.
„ Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Edenbridge, for Marseilles, Antwerp and Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
5 Golconda s ..... Henderson ..... London, Jan 1.
6 Khiva s ..... Shumacker ..... Bombay, Jan 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5.—Steamers Niobe, Kasara and Shahzada, and ship Marposia.
Feb. 6.—Steamers City of London, Lalpoore and Sultan and German steamer Johannisberger.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
6 Camorta s .... Bombay.
7 Ganges s .... London.
Nizam s .... Calcutta.
Katoria s .... Rangoon.
Clan Buchanan s.. ..... Glasgow.
8 Niobe s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, D Kessowjee; 46 bales wool, C Vassonjee; 500 cwts myrobollams, David Sassoon and Co; 51 bales wool, T Chimondas; 495 cwts myrobollams, D Mesjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 55 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—6 cwts ivory, M Lalljee; 10 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co; 13 bales skins, H Hassum.

FOR HAVRE.

La Seyne s—25 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Serica s—10,000 cwts wheat and 4,002 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kent s—1,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Edenbridge s—10,005 cwts castorseed and 4,002 cwts groundnuts, Beyts Craig and Co.
Werneth Hall s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Huzara s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—114 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, P F Talati; 30 bales twist and 4 cases Cambay stone, E Noordin and Co; 8½ cwts gondahorns, Quan Lun Yue; 500 cwts onions, The Union Co; 10 bales twist, Bombay United S and W Co; 30 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 150 bales cotton, M H E Ellias; 15 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Clyde s—51 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 26 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 15 chests opium, P F Talati; 47 chests opium, N J Abraham; 46 chests opium, J Peerbhey and Co; 91 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 25 chests opium, F Hormusjee and Co; 52 cwts onions, S Mamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet's—50 bales twist Framjee Sands and Co; 250 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.
Clyde s—8 bales twist and 44 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 108½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 39 chests opium, E J Abraham; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 1 chest opium, J Moolchund; 250 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—75 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Pearse, Lt Col, Bo, R. A, from duty, from Kirkee.
Von-Donop, Capt, Bo, R. A, from duty, from Kirkee.
Morris, Capt Bo. R. A, from duty, from Kirkee.
Peile, Lieut, Bo, R. A, from duty, from Kirkee.
Bray, Lieut, Bo, R. A, from duty, from Kirkee.
Ryan, Major, Bo, R. A, from duty, from Kirkee.
Peacock, Lieut, Bo, R. A, from duty, from Kirkee.
Bell, Lieut. Bo, R. A, from duty, from Kirkee.
Donaldson, 2nd Lt, Bo, R. A, from duty, from Kirkee.
Minchin, Capt, Bo. R. A, on duty, from Fort St. George.
Woods, 2nd Lt, Bo, R. A, on duty, from Fort St. George.

FEBRUARY 8.

Heyman, Capt, Bo, Marine. Batt. off duty, from Deolalee.

FEBRUARY 9.

Pilleau, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Brecks, Capt, R. A, on leave, from Umballa.

FEBRUARY 10.

Williams, Capt, Bo, 25th Rifles, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Milne, Lieut, Bo, 5th L I, on duty, from Thanna.

FEBRUARY 10.

Merewether, Lt, Bengal, Royal Canadians, to join, to Manipur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

I.—Drills for to-morrow.
6-30 a.m.—10" Gun drill and Company drill.
5 p.m.— do. do. do.
9 p.m.—Proficiency class.

II.—Detail for to-morrow.
Orderly Officer.—Lieut H. W. Barrow; next for duty 2nd Lieut L. Penny; Orderly Sergt.—Sergt A. F. Turner; Next for duty,—Sergt H. Hoyles.

III.—The annual inspection will be held on Saturday, the 13th instant, and will be taken in two parts, viz., at 7 a.m. and 4-15 p.m. The latter will consist of the annual course of gun target practice from the 10" R. M. L. Gun. Every member must attend or obtain leave of absence, otherwise the Corps loses the Capitation Grant. Notwithstanding Saturday is mail day, it is hoped that every man will attend on Saturday morning. The parade will be dismissed before 8, and gharries will be ready to convey members to business. The parade in the afternoon is fixed for 4-15 p.m. as it is necessary to open fire not later than 4-30. Members who cannot get to the Fort by 4-15 should come as soon after as possible.
—Dress:—For the morning Parade at 7. "Full dress" (Arms and accoutrements, helmet with ball badge and chin chain). For the afternoon parade at 4-15.—"Drill Order."

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.
2. There will be Company drill for "F" Company on Friday, the 12th instant, at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 p.m.
3. The following date is fixed for the "Wyer Cup" Competition:—12th February, "A" Company; Wyer Cup Competition.
4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company:—No. 3229 Vol. J. J. Allen, No. 3230 Vol. W. V. Prince, No. 3231 Vol. J. H Williams, No. 3232 Vol. J. A. Cotter, No. 3233 Vol M. Lymn, and No. 3234 Vol. W. R. Godfrey.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr A E Wild, Offig Conservr of Forests, Punjab, is granted furlough for 1 year.

Mr Silcock is posted to Jhelum, relieving Mr C E F Bunbury, transferred.

Mr E B Francis, Sett Officer, Ferozpore, has obtained furlough for 9 months.

On relinquishing charge of the Jhelum Dist, Mr C E F Bunbury, Asst Commr, is posted to the Peshawar Dist and placed in charge of the Yusafzai Sub-Div of that Dist, vice Lieut C B Rawlinson, transferred.

Mr R S Bruere, Dist Supdt of Police, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr R A Molloy, Ex Engr, Dera Ghazi Khan Div, Indus Canals, is allowed furlough for 9 months.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office Simla, 4th February 1892.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut A J Caruana, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master.

28th Punjab Infantry—Lieut P Z Cox, S C, to be Wing Officer, vice Burlton, vacated on appointment to the Punjab Commission, and to remain seconded while employed in the Political Dept.

Lieut Cox will be graded in the Regiment above Lieut F Twoddell and below Lieut A F Brice.

Lieut O W Carey, Wing Officer, 40th Bengal Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Cox.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt T C Benson is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Batt Royal Irish Fusiliers into which he has recently been promoted from the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani on the 5th Oct 1891:—Lieut W E Wingfield, Royal Artillery; and Surgeon Capt A L Borradaile, Medical Staff.

Military Works Dept—Lieut W S Nathan, R E, is transferred from Bombay to the Rawal Pindi Command, and is posted to Rawal Pindi.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers, who have qualified fo the appointment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymasters to their respective Battalions, viz:—

Capt F Neville, 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers; Capt G W Swaine, 2nd Battn West York Regt; Capt F W Becher, 1st Batt Bedfordshire Regt: Capt C J E A McArthur, 2nd Batt King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieut H de B De Lisle, D S O, 2nd Battn Durham L I; Lieut B R K Turate, 1st Battn East Kent Regt; Lieut R de B Chichester, 2nd Battn Border Regt; and Lieut F L V Jenkins, 1st Battn Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Capt G F Herbert, 71st Field Battery, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles—Lieut J H W Guise, for twelve months, on private affairs.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·012	Calm.	1	78·9	54·1	77	..	0·50	−1·42
Agra	30·023	N W	2	79·5	54·5	72	..	0·68	−0·12
Cawnpore	30·07	Calm	..	80·0	56·0	88	..	0·31	..
Allahabad	29·987	S S W	2	82·4	53·4	77	..	0·41	−1·08
Jhansi	29·981	Calm.	1	84·5	59·7	58	..	1·34	+0·48
Jacobabad	29·974	Calm.	3	83·5	47·6	51	..	0·08	−0·23
Karachi	29·945	N E	11	81·0	59·0	88	..	0·31	−0·45
Ajmere	30·014	N W	2	82·7	55·7	36	..	1·19	+0·67
Deesa	29·949	S S E	6	92·8	54·9	38	..	0·55	+0·25
Rajkote	29·970	N W	8	87·9	58·9	82	..	..	−0·50
Veraval	29·961	N N W	9	89·8	68·8	80	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·980	W	6	86·8	57·8	62	..	0·24	−0·23
Indore	29·973	Calm.	2	87·0	56·1	71	..	0·75	−0·05
Saugor	29·965	E S E	3	83·3	58·3	53	..	0·64	−1·57
Jubbulpur	30·004	Calm.	1	84·4	54·9	75	..	0·70	−1·18
Hoshangabad	29·989	E N E	4	87·8	59·8	60	..	0·22	−1·31
Khandwa	29·973	S E	3	91·2	60·6	46	..	0·06	−1·16
Raipur	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur	29·969	N N W	4	89·3	61·8	50	..	0·14	−1·74
Amraoti	29·969	E	3	91·3	66·3	35	..	..	−1·33
Akola	29·985	Calm.	4	97·8	64·8	43	..	..	−2·48
Surat	29·945	S E	5	83·1	63·0	63	..	..	−0·25
Malegaon	29·977	W N W	4	92·4	62·9	63	..	..	−1·47
Bombay	29·936	N	7	85·4	74·9	82	..	0·01	−0·86
Poona	29·965	Calm.	7	93·5	63·9	62	..	0·68	−0·98
Sholapore	29·968	S E	11	85·7	66·1	38	..	..	−1·30
Ratnagiri	29·972	Calm.	4	86·9	71·9	77	..	0·01	−0·93
Belgaum	29·962	Calm.	..	87·8	59·9	74	..	1·51	−0·49
Goa	29·955	Calm.	9	86·1	79·4	83	..	..	..
Karwar	29·962	N E	3	86·2	69·3	89	..	0·54	−2·61
Mangalore	29·974	E	3	87·3	72·9	84	..	2·01	−1·68
Calicut	29·963	Calm.	11	85·3	72·6	81	..	3·97	−3·32
Cochin	29·962	E N E	M	90·3	70·1	70	..	9·07	−0·37
Bangalore	30·042	E S E	4	80·7	56·4	66	..	0·66	−3·93
Secunderabad	30·004	E S E	7	91·2	64·4	78	..	..	−2·09
Masulipatam	30·010	Calm.	1	85·6	65·1	91	..	..	−8·45
Bellary	29·989	Calm.	4	94·0	68·4	46	..	0·72	−1·72
Cuddapah	29·988	E	..	94·6	67·5	60	..	0·33	−6·40
Madras	30·005	N W	6	84·2	70·2	75	..	..	..
Coimbatore	30·022	N	5	90·8	63·8	32	..	1·45	−4·43
Trichinopely	30·001	E N E	3	90·5	65·9	74	..	4·68	−6·55
Negapatam	29·977	N W	8	82·9	69·2	83	..	39·98	+1·19
Colombo, (9th Feb.)	29·932	N	7	88·5	71·5	67	..	33·46	+9·87

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes have been generally small in all districts except for a brisk rise at Belgaum and a brisk fall at Male aon. Khandwa, Jubulpore and Ajmere. Readings are highest in Mysore and lowest at Deesa, Surat and Bombay. Pressure is nearly uniform, but the isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area over a portion of Gujrat and the North Konkan Coast. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere—most so in Gujrat, Lower Sind and on the North Konkan Coast. Abnormals indicate the existence of a small depression over Lower Sind and Gujrat. Winds in Lower Sind and Gujarat and at Surat are feebly cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light in all districts. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Sholapur, 14 at Karwar, and Karachi, and 12 at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is slightly in defect of the average at Mangalore, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam and in excess elsewhere. The highest maximum was 96° at Sholapur. Nights are very hot in several places, more particularly at Bombay, Malegaon, Surat, Ajmere, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Amraoti and Akola. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are more or les clouded in Berar and at Ajmere, Hoshangabad, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Masulipatam and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any station. The isobars and the isabnormals show that the weather in Sind, Gujrat and on the North Konkan Coast is in rather an unsettled condtiion, and the skies are likely to become partially clouded.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 10.

The barometer has fallen briskly in one or two central stations; and changed slowly elsewhere. Readings are fairly uniform, but slightly higher in north-west and north-east India, and slightly lower over the western desert and off the west coast than elsewhere. Winds are variable in direction and generally light in force. Calms prevail in the Punjab. The temperature generally fallen, except at central stations. The mean temperature is still above the normal in all provinces. One and a-half inch of rain was received by Sibsagor, one and a-quarter by Tavoy, and few drops by Moulmein; elsewhere there is no rain. The weather is apparently quiet and settled.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 9th February, 1892.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·852
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	68·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·632
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. read at 8 a.m.	72·9
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	200

* From midnight to midnight.

AT Luton Hoo, a correspondent there says, the effect of the Duke of Clarence's death upon the straw trade is expected to be serious. Fashions in ladies' hats and bonnets, more especially in the better class of goods, are already undergoing a marked change. A "fancy" season had been looked forward to, and extensive preparations had been made, but it is now expected that black will be the general wear for some time. The Duke and the Princess May were both at Luton Hoo as the guests of M. and Madame de Falbe just before the announcement of their betrothal; and a hat of local manufacture had been ordered for the Princess as a present to her from the Luton Chamber of Commerce.

NOTICES.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 4. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and sealing of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, and 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

HICK'S
2½ IN. NICKEL-PLATED POCKET

ANEROID, fixed Scale of 3,000 feet, complete with full size Longoi's Patent. Complete Rs. 35.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

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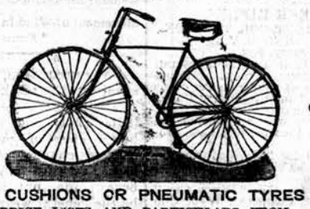

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